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Established 1887

Polish Communists Gird for Showdown On Party Authority

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — A Polish deputy premier says the Communist authorities are ready for a new trial of strength with the independent Solidarity trade union federation over the issue of responsibility for police violence in March in the northern city of Bydgoszcz.



PAPAL MESSAGE — In an unexpected appearance, his first since he was shot on May 13, Pope John Paul II read a message from a balcony in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday to a congregation gathered for a Mass celebrating Pentecost.

U.S. and Russia Are Reported Set For Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to begin working-level discussions in Washington in the next few weeks to prepare for negotiations later in the year on limiting each side's medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to administration officials.

World Oil Prices Apparently Falling Again

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — World oil prices apparently have slipped again. Industry officials say that Nigeria is offering discounts of about \$2 a barrel on noncontract sales of its oil. This report late Friday followed an announcement by Ecuador that it has cut its official \$36 price to \$33 and a report that the British National Oil Corp. had offered to reduce prices by \$2 a barrel to \$37.25.

Bangladesh Seen as Weathering Coup Crisis

By William Borders
New York Times Service
Dacca — To the surprise of some pessimists, Bangladesh has weathered the all-important first stage of its present political crisis, which is one of the gravest it has had to face in its precarious decade of independence.

'Comic-Book' Invasion Attempt Unsettles Dominica

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service
ROSEAU, Dominica — The plot was so bizarre and the conspirators so ill-assorted that the local newspaper called it a "comic-book escapade." In New Roseau, where even the federal judge hearing the case is not sure how to pronounce "Dominica," they call the affair the "Bayou of Hags."



SMASHING — Bjorn Borg hits a return in his French Open victory against Ivan Lendl Sunday. Story, Page 15.

Haig Sees Flap if U.S. Builds Neutron Bomb

By Oswald Johnston and Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has warned that any decision by the United States to deploy a neutron warhead in Europe would cause "a major problem" in the Atlantic alliance, despite a quiet administration decision in recent weeks to take an important step toward building the weapon.

UN Group Votes To Curtail Flags Of Convenience

The Associated Press
GENEVA — Despite Western opposition, a United Nations shipping conference has recommended that countries allowing foreign vessels to sail under their flags for a fee should gradually phase out the practice.

INSIDE

U.S. Relaxes Technology Sales to China
The Reagan administration, in a symbolic gesture of accommodation, will permit China to purchase American technology with potential military use. Page 4.

TOMORROW

A Look at South Korea
After nearly 18 months of turbulence, South Korea's young fifth republic seems to have achieved a measure of stability. But political and economic developments are still tinged with uncertainty. A special supplement on the country will appear Tuesday.

Ulster Strife Casts Pall Over Irish Election

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

DUBLIN — Like a gathering storm darkening Ireland's green landscape, the crisis in neighboring British-ruled Ulster has cast a shadow over the short campaign for the national election in Ireland on Thursday.

The deaths of Irish nationalist hunger strikers in Belfast have stirred traditional anti-British feelings in the country and raised fears that the violence in Northern Ireland might spill across the border and endanger the country's security and prosperity.

Protest demonstrations and rioting in the heart of Dublin after the deaths of four hunger strikers in Northern Ireland last month brought an unpleasant taste of the tension across the border. Businesses were pressured to close during the hunger strikers' funerals.

Heckling demonstrators carrying black flags have harassed Irish Premier Charles Haughey during the campaign because he refused to support the hunger strikers' demands that Irish nationalists be treated as prisoners of war rather than as criminals in British prisons in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey has been jostled and shouted down while speaking and hit by a thrown egg that splattered across his forehead.

9 Nationalists

Nine Irish nationalists imprisoned in Northern Ireland, including four who have replaced their dead comrades on hunger strike, have been put up as candidates for the Irish Parliament in Thursday's election, taking advantage of cross-border citizenship rights.

Because they are running against candidates from traditional Irish parties with strong local fol-

lowings, they are given relatively little chance of repeating the success of hunger striker Bobby Sands, who won election four weeks before his death on May 4 to the British Parliament.

The prisoners' supporters and a number of other minor party and independent candidates in the Irish election are campaigning primarily for a demonstration of Irish voter support for the hunger strike.

The Irish economy is the major publicly debated issue in the campaign, with voters trying to decide which party is better able to reduce unemployment, inflation and the government's large foreign debt while continuing Ireland's rapid postwar industrialization.

But an important — if largely unspoken and unpredictable — concern of Irish voters, according to opinion polls and interviews in Dublin, is what the opposition leader, Garrett Fitzgerald, de-

scribed in a campaign speech as the "growing sense of fear and insecurity" as "we realize the troubles of the north have spread beyond the border."

Businesses Intimidated

"People were frightened by the intimidation of businesses here and the hooliganism in Dublin after the hunger strike deaths," said Dr. Conal Brennan, a parliamentary candidate in suburban Dublin for Mr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael party. "It scared the daylights out of them."

This and the hunger strike deaths, he and others said, have pierced an insularity from the problems north of the border that had been prevalent in Ireland in recent years. Now, growing concern for the Catholic Irish nationalist minority in Northern Ireland appears to conflict with fears of trouble engulfing the entire island.

"We want unification of Ireland," said an Irish official who works almost exclusively on the problem. "But we are fearful of anything precipitate that would cause economic problems or violence here."

There was no way to predict, he added, what impact all this would have on the election because "while people are thinking about it, they don't want to talk about it."

Opinion Polls

Opinion polls indicate that Irish voters will be judging Premier Haughey and Mr. Fitzgerald first on how they would deal with the economy and then on security and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Fitzgerald, an economist, and his party, Fine Gael, which has offered a detailed plan for stimulating growth with income tax cuts and other measures, has taken the lead in opinion polls on economic issues. But Mr. Haughey and his party, Fianna Fail, which has ruled Ireland for all but 10 years since 1932, are trusted more on Northern Ireland and security, according to the polls.

Before the hunger strike, Mr. Haughey was expected to overcome his vulnerability on the economy by "playing the green card" of Irish nationalism. After he replaced the Fianna Fail leader Jack Lynch who retired 18 months ago, Premier Haughey made the pursuit of Irish unification through political negotiation the "first priority" of his government.

He was able to claim a breakthrough when he and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed at a meeting in December to begin a dialogue between their governments and improve the "totality of relationships within these islands" through closer cooperation on economic, energy, security, citizenship and other matters.

Broad Hints

Contrary to what British officials have said, Mr. Haughey broadly hinted that these talks, now being pursued privately, could lead quickly to a new relationship among Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland that would solve the problem of Northern Ireland. He was expected to campaign for reelection largely on this accomplishment.

But relations between London and Dublin have since been strained. Mrs. Thatcher and British officials were displeased that Mr. Haughey had, in their view, alarmed Ulster Protestants by overselling the British-Irish dialogue for political reasons. Premier Haughey and Irish officials have been unhappy with what they see as Mrs. Thatcher's insensitivity to Irish feelings in her unyielding position on the hunger strike.

Mr. Haughey has not asked Mrs. Thatcher directly to be more flexible on the hunger strikers' demands, Irish officials said, because he knew she would refuse, which would embarrass him politically. This has left Mr. Haughey open to criticism that his new relationship with Mrs. Thatcher does not mean so much after all.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a former foreign minister with experience in negotiations on Northern Ireland, said in an interview that he also believes the British-Irish talks are promising. He also said that if elected he would immediately tell Mrs. Thatcher that her attitude toward the hunger strike and the predicament of moderate Catholic nationalists in Ulster "risks alienating an entire community in Northern Ireland."

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Argentina Sets \$15-Million Aid To El Salvador

Buenos Aires — Argentina has concluded an agreement to extend \$15 million in economic aid credits plus technical assistance to El Salvador.

Fidel Chavez Mena, the foreign minister of El Salvador, said Friday that none of the growing cooperation between the two countries is of a military nature.

Under the agreement, signed with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camillón, the credits are for Argentine machinery and equipment to be exported to El Salvador. Mr. Chavez Mena said that the goods and technical assistance are needed to help rebuild Salvadoran industry, which has been crippled by the guerrilla war there.

The Reagan administration, pending congressional approval, has budgeted to extend more than \$125 million in economic aid to El Salvador this year, most of it for agricultural reforms, public works and trade credits. The Salvadoran government has been unable to get enough international loans to finance its normal trade activities.

Mexico and Venezuela also provide economic assistance to El Salvador to finance its oil imports.



A Lebanese soldier on guard duty Sunday at the presidential summer residence of Beiteddin, southeast of Beirut, where foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria met with Lebanese leaders to discuss ways to halt fighting in Lebanon.

Israel Agrees to Leave Sinai Facilities Intact

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has agreed to leave all of its civilian installations in southern Sinai intact when it evacuates the occupied peninsula next April, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told his Cabinet ministers Sunday.

Reporting to the Cabinet on his talks Thursday with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Sharm el-Sheikh, Mr. Begin said that his agreement was conditional on the stationing of U.S. personnel in the proposed multinational peacekeeping force in the Israeli-developed town of Ophira, just south of Sharm el-Sheikh. Cabinet sources said Mr. Sadat had accepted the condition.

Mr. Begin is said to have told the Cabinet that the U.S. members of the peacekeeping force would

assure Israel unrestricted shipping access through the Strait of Tiran between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin also reportedly agreed Thursday that half of the Sinai peacekeeping force will be U.S. personnel. The force is scheduled to be in place when Israel returns the last third of the Sinai peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day war.

The civilian installations in Ophira include hotels, restaurants, a marina, stores and homes built by about 120 families. During a tour of Ophira Thursday, Mr. Sadat told Mr. Begin the settlers had "performed a most praiseworthy feat" in developing the town. But the Egyptian leader also told Mr. Begin and a group of settlers that they must evacuate the town before the turnover, and that Egypt

then will consider their requests if any want to return to work there for an Egyptian firm that will operate the resort.

Mr. Sadat also has reportedly agreed to construct a new road from the Israeli town of Eilat, at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba, to the Erezon air base, which Israel will evacuate next April. The air base is to be converted into an Egyptian civil aviation facility, and Israel has been assured access to it.

Arab Ministers Meet

BEITEDDIN, Lebanon (Reuters) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria conferred Sunday with Lebanese government leaders, paramilitary chiefs and politicians in an effort to halt the fighting in Lebanon. They held three hours of talks at

a presidential summer palace southeast of Beirut. The ministers and accompanying delegations split into groups for a series of unexpected meetings with factional leaders.

Meanwhile, U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib prolonged his stopover in Paris until Monday, apparently to assess Arab mediation efforts before returning to the Middle East on his mission to avert a Syrian-Israeli military showdown in Lebanon.

Gulf Ministers to Meet

RIYADHA — The ministers of finance and economy of the five-member Gulf Cooperation Council will meet in Riyadh this week to draft a final formula on economic cooperation, the Saudi Arabian news agency reported Sunday.

West German Rate of Military Spending Slows in Comparison With Social Items

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The rate of increase in West German military spending this year will fall below that of the federal budget in general and markedly below that of several budgetary categories involving social services.

The overall rate of increase in the 1981 federal budget approved by the Bundestag on Friday, is 7.2 percent. The rise in the Defense Ministry's budget, according to figures published Saturday, is 6.9 percent in nominal terms in comparison with 1980.

If the current 5.5 percent rate of inflation is subtracted from this figure, the real rate of growth in the ministry's budget for 1981 would be 1.4 percent. This contrasts with a pledge made by NATO member countries to attempt to increase their military budgets by 3 percent per year through 1986.

The West Germans have criticized this figure as a mechanistic guideline which does not measure the true growth of military capability. In any case, the country's economic and political difficulties have made increasing military spending an issue of extreme sensitivity, and Defense Minister Hans Apel said in March

Senators Named In West Berlin; Approval Seen

BERLIN — Christian Democratic leader Richard von Weizsäcker has presented an 11-man team virtually certain of election on Thursday as a minority West Berlin city government, or Senate.

Although the Christian Democrats fell short of an absolute majority in last month's city elections, five dissident members of the small Free Democratic Party said they will vote for Mr. von Weizsäcker's selections.

The government slate presented Saturday includes the new post of minister for city development and environment protection, apparently to deal with the city's chronic housing shortage. Squatters are occupying more than 160 houses in West Berlin.

If confirmed by the city's parliament this week, it will be West Berlin's first Christian Democratic government after 35 years of domination by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats.

that the nominal share of military spending within the national budget would probably decline from 18 to 16 percent by 1986.

The federal budget adopted on Friday is the equivalent of \$95.5 billion. The Defense Ministry's allocation is about \$16.2 billion at Friday's rate of exchange. The overall budget also includes various additional military expenditures of about \$382 million that are not included in the ministry's budget. This amount, in comparison with the same category in 1980, represents a drop of 0.7 percent.

In past years, the government has increased military expenditures after approval of the initial budget through supplementary appropriations bills. Because of the widening budget deficit this year, which will require at least \$14 billion in fresh credits, such additional expenditures are unlikely.

In comparison with the nominal increase in the Defense Ministry's budget, labor and social expenditures will increase by 12.8 percent, the youth, family and health category by 8.6 percent, public works by 16.7 percent, and economic operation (a category including foreign aid) by 8.8 percent.

Criticized by Generals

The cutbacks in military spending, which have troubled the Reagan administration, have also been criticized by a number of West German generals who have suggested that the budget reductions and procurement delays are affecting the long-term West German role in NATO and can endanger troops in some situations.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, acknowledging concerns about the effect of the country's declining birth rate on the armed forces, disclosed Saturday that a report was now being studied on the advisability of increasing the number of recruits.

Soviet, U.S. Officials To Begin Grain Talks

LONDON — U.S. and Soviet officials will discuss a grain deal Monday in the first direct negotiations between their countries since President Reagan took office.

The meeting in London follows the lifting of a U.S. embargo on grain sales to Moscow imposed 18 months ago in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Reagan administration has said it is ready to offer 4 million to 6 million tons of grain for shipment this year.

hility of lengthening the period of service for draftees from 15 to 18 months.

All young West German men are eligible for the draft, and the ministry's figures show mounting problems in the services will begin in 1986.

The spokesman also reported that the plan included the possibility of taking women into the armed forces for the first time since they were re-organized after World War II. The women, he said, would be used in logistical, communications and medical units. At the same time the spokesman denied that the government was considering drafting children born in West Germany of foreign parents. There are currently about 4 million foreigners in West Germany, 1.4 million of them with Turkish nationality.

Ministry Orders French Court to Free 44 Activists

PARIS — The controversial State Security Court, on orders from the Justice Ministry, has released 44 activists awaiting trial. The activists are still likely to face trial by the conventional court system, court sources said.

President Francois Mitterrand promised in his election campaign to abolish the security court, to protect individual rights. If the next National Assembly agrees to do away with the court, many of the activists are likely to be tried by jury, which is not necessarily to their advantage, the sources said.

One major factor that led Mr. Mitterrand to say he will present legislation to end the court after this month's National Assembly elections is that it hears appeals against itself. Abolition of the court is unlikely to be completed before September.

De Gaulle set up the court in 1963, initially to try mutinous army officers from Algeria's pre-independence conflict.

The Justice Ministry did not name the prisoners being released but said they included 11 Corsicans, six members of Direct Action, five Basques, five Guianese and four Guadeloupeans. Thirty-one of the prisoners were freed Friday night and 13 were released Saturday.

Bani-Sadr's Newspaper, 5 Other Journals Banned

TEHRAN — The Iranian revolutionary prosecutor's office banned on Sunday the newspaper of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and several other publications for having published articles that the office said were anti-Islamic and aimed at creating unrest.

An official statement, read over state radio, said that Islamic Revolution — which is controlled by the president — the liberal daily Mizan and four other newspapers and magazines were banned for an indefinite period.

The move, which virtually silenced all major publications opposed to the clergy-dominated government, was seen as another attempt to isolate Mr. Bani-Sadr. He has long been involved in a feud with the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, which also dominates the judiciary and the Majlis (parliament).

Sunday night, Mr. Bani-Sadr called the banning of his newspaper an attempt to eliminate him from power and said he would not be silenced. In a strongly worded statement, he said a dictatorship once again was trying to impose itself on the Iranian people.

The president said he would continue to inform the people of his messages and thoughts by any means available, including tape recordings.

'Public Rights'

The prosecutor's office said the ban was imposed because the newspapers "issued articles that violate the basis of Islam and the public rights of the Moslem people and create differences, especially in the war situation."

"They [the articles] have prompted protests by the people and also the three-man commission has found them violating [the law]," the statement added.

The commission referred to was set up in March by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to ease political tension.

Last week it told Mr. Bani-Sadr that he had violated the Islamic constitution, and it asked the prosecutor's office to take steps against Islamic Revolution and the other publications. The commis-

China Premier Pays Respects At Zia's Grave

DACCA — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang placed wreaths on the grave of assassinated Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman on Sunday, after arriving here for a one-day goodwill visit.

Mr. Zhao was escorted by the president's guards to the grave in Dacca's Manik Mia Avenue, where he stood in silence as a mark of respect for the Bangladesh leader, who was killed by army rebels in the port city of Chittagong on May 30.

The Chinese premier had been scheduled to make an official visit, but it was changed to a goodwill tour after Gen. Zia's death. The country is observing 40 days of mourning.

Mitterrand to Wedding

SOLUTRE, France — President Francois Mitterrand, on holiday here, said Sunday that he will go to London for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer on July 29. Mr. Mitterrand is scheduled to meet with Prince Charles on Tuesday in Paris.

sion said the president had disobeyed orders of Ayatollah Khomeini and had refused to sign a bill approved by the Majlis empowering the government to appoint heads of ministries.

In another development, Seyyed Javad Sadr, who was interior minister, minister of justice and ambassador to Japan under the shah, will go on trial Monday, the prosecutor's office said in a statement published by Tehran newspapers.

He is accused of "strengthening the pillars of the hated regime," being a member of now-outlawed political parties, belonging to Masonic organizations, opposing the Islamic revolution, and possessing a weapon and alcoholic drinks.

Mr. Sadr is also charged with cooperating with two former premiers: Hassan Ali Mansour, who was assassinated in the 1960s, and Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who was executed after the revolution that toppled the shah in 1979.

Message to Guards

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini said in a message Saturday to the Revolutionary Guard that he would hold the United States until its interests were destroyed.

The message, read by the ayatollah's son and broadcast on state radio, charged that agents of the superpowers — "especially the criminal United States" — would use all their means inside and outside Iran to defeat the revolution.

The statement marked "Pasdars Day" honoring the Revolutionary Guard, a lightly armed people's army raised during the revolution. About 10,000 guards, their weapons decked with flowers, used the occasion for a show of strength in the streets of the capital.

The guards, marching with mullahs and black-robed women, shouted slogans that, as in a mass demonstration at Tehran University on Friday, strongly supported the clergy-dominated government of Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, who was saluted at Saturday's parade.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Turkish Police Detain Newspaper Columnist

ISTANBUL — Police have detained a columnist with the leftist Cumhuriyet newspaper for allegedly implying that Turks have a servile attitude to those in power, newspaper sources said Sunday.

They said Mehmed Kemal, 61, was picked up Saturday night for an article that appeared the previous day. Cumhuriyet's managing editor, Okay Gonenis, was also called in for questioning but was later released, they said.

Military authorities closed Cumhuriyet for 10 days in November and banned its distribution for five days in January in the southern city of Adana, charging that it had published inappropriate stories.

Suzuki Plans 6-Nation Visit to Western Europe

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki is to leave Tuesday for West Germany, the first stop on a six-nation tour of Western Europe aimed at cementing political ties and easing trade friction. He will be the first Japanese premier to make an official visit to Europe in eight years.

Mr. Suzuki will also meet with the leaders of Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and France, and with officials of the European Community. The premier, who has been in office for 10 months, is expected to face demands that Japan curb auto exports to the EEC and reduce Japan's trade imbalance with Europe.

The EEC's \$10-billion trade deficit with Japan last year was a quarter of its deficit with the world as a whole. The community has demanded that Tokyo impose limitations on auto exports to the EEC, similar to curbs that it agreed to last month to impose on such exports to the United States.

First Test-Tube Twins Born in Australia

MELBOURNE — The world's first test-tube twins, a boy and a girl, have been born at the Queen Victoria Hospital here. The boy, named Stephen, was operated on for a heart problem, and doctors said his condition improved immediately.

Stephen, who weighed 5 pounds (2.3 kilograms), and his sister, Amanda, who weighed a half-pound more, were delivered early Saturday by Caesarean section to Radmila Mays, 31, in her 39th week of pregnancy. A hospital spokesman said Amanda was in excellent health and that her father, Rodney, was able to hold her in his arms.

The spokesman said the operation on Stephen involved inserting a catheter into a vein and inflating a balloon in his chest to stabilize his heart until he is old enough for an operation to correct transposed heart vessels. The twins, who are not identical, were the world's seventh and eighth test-tube babies — six of them delivered in Australia.

64 Killed as Indian Train Falls Into River

NEW DELHI — Seven overcrowded railroad cars fell off a bridge into a river Saturday, killing at least 64 persons, railroad officials said Sunday.

Rescuers reported that 64 bodies had been recovered from the river and that 75 persons were known to have been injured, but the total number of dead could rise to 300. They said five of the railroad cars had been swept away by the rain-swollen Bagmati River, about 125 miles from New Delhi, and had not been located.

Officials said that a cow — a holy animal in India — was standing on the bridge as the train approached, making the engineer apply the brakes. The sudden deceleration combined with cyclone winds caused the train to jump the tracks and fall into the river. Indian Navy divers were sent to the area to help rescuers find the victims.

NATO Flap Feared on Neutron Weapon

United States on this subject. We are talking about expanding consultative reviews of what Qadhafi has been undertaking and what the implications are for regional stability and the interests of the nations most threatened."

In discussing the neutron warhead, Mr. Haig made plain his apprehension that any move by the United States to revive the weapon as a functional part of its strategic planning or its planning for Europe's defense would jeopardize the December, 1979, decision by the Atlantic alliance to modernize medium-range nuclear missiles with Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and with Cruise missiles.

He explained: "We clearly have made a lot of strong statements about Soviet international behavior, ranging from activities contributing to terrorism, to wars of liberation, to extension of Soviet activities thousands of miles from the Russian mainland, to our reaffirmation of linkage as an important factor in arms control discussions."

"I think if you were making an objective observation about the Soviet Union's response, you would say it has been very restrained."

Asked why the Russians might be restraining themselves, Mr. Haig said: "I think they feel they have benefited immensely from détente — and if one were to do any bookkeeping, probably in a very unbalanced way. So they would like to keep that vehicle."

"I think they also seek potential opportunities to split the United States from our Western European partners — on this issue, we shouldn't delude ourselves that the Europeans have [not] been somewhat nervous about the character of American pronouncements."

"Thirdly, [the Russians] have a rather full plate of their own problems at the moment," Mr. Haig said, including Afghanistan, the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and the crisis in Poland.

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هكذا من الكمال

Developing Nations Bid for Technical Know-How, Send Thousands of Students to U.S.

By Donnel Nunes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago, said a Malaysian studying economics at American University here, neither he nor his country could have afforded to send him to school in the United States. Now they can't afford not to.

The Malaysian economy is booming, thanks in part to its natural resources. Malaysia does not have all the trained planners, technicians and managers it is going to need to take advantage of that wealth.

So where does his government send Abdullah Tahir, 35, to find the training he needs? "America," Mr. Tahir said. "There is no alternative... You have the best teachers."

oping countries are coming to the same conclusion. Survival demands knowledge, and the result has been an educational gold rush for the United States. Foreign students in the United States more than doubled in 10 years, from 145,000 to 305,000, according to Douglas R. Boyan of the Institute of International Education. There are benefits locally and nationally; classroom seats will stay filled.

Engineering Technology
Capitol Tech in Kensington, Md., has a four-year program in electronic engineering technology, emphasizing practical application rather than theory. Of the school's 800 students, 133 are foreign, just under half of whom are on government scholarships. But to foreign governments who eagerly

send tens of thousands of their best students to the United States and cushion their stay by providing lavish benefits — and the further hundreds of thousands who come on their own — the stakes are far higher.

The 300 Kuwaiti graduate students, all of whom are government employees, receive \$1,020 a month plus their full salary, according to Kuwait cultural attaché Abdulaziz Al-Ghanim. The 2,500 Kuwait undergraduates receive \$750 a month, plus an additional 80 percent if they are married and their families travel with them.

"These governments want to leap decades technologically," said American University President Richard Berendzen, chairman of the American Council on Education's committee on foreign students. There are far more foreign students in the

United States than in the Soviet Union, and that reflects practical considerations, according to Fred La Sor, country officer for South Africa at the U.S. International Communications Agency.

Even though Eastern bloc nations provide schooling free and aid treaties sometime demand that countries send students there, it has less functional benefit to the developing country, he said. "The students spend the first year just learning Russian and getting orientation courses, so every four-year degree takes five years."

Other Drawbacks

In the Eastern bloc students work with equipment that they will most likely never encounter in their home country. Most technical journals are in English. Finally, students who

study in the Soviet Union frequently detest the experience because they are segregated from the general population.

The most obvious U.S. student growth has come from the oil-rich Middle East. In 1970, for instance, there were 1,029 Saudi Arabian students in the United States. By last year that number had grown to 9,540. Oman, which sent one student in 1971, now has about 250.

But it is not only the newly affluent nations sending students. The Maldives Republic, an Indian Ocean archipelago nation of 150,000 people, now has two students studying meteorology and electronics, in part so that they will be able to run the nation's modern airport.

"I don't think any country can beat the United States in terms of science and technology," said Edward Yang, a member of the

Taiwan Cultural Center in Washington who looks after 17,000 Taiwanese students. This cannot continue forever. Developing countries are now building universities of their own and pouring millions into them. Many developing countries abhor what they see as American decadence and fear that their young students will be seduced by the American lifestyle. "Students coming from my country have difficulty," said an ambassador who represents a strict Moslem nation.

Most foreign students receiving scholarships are expected to study in applied technology fields such as computer sciences, mechanical engineering and industrial engineering. They must maintain good grades and agree to take a job as a government employee for two or more years when they complete their studies. The overwhelming majority will return home.

Cheysson-U.S. Talks End in Agreement On Most Key Issues

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and the French Socialist government concluded their initial talks in general agreement on most international issues but with the French unhappy over high interest rates in the United States.

Following his final meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson Saturday morning, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced that Vice President Bush would continue the administration's dialogue with the government of President Francois Mitterrand by flying to Paris on June 24.

In his meetings with reporters and in conversations with American officials, Mr. Haig said that Mr. Cheysson was determined to express the Socialist government's concern about the harmful effect of the high U.S. interest rates on Europe. American officials said West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed similar views.

The high interest rates have produced a strengthening in the dollar abroad because of the flow of funds to the United States. This forces France and others to pay more in dollars for petroleum and has weakened European currencies. A senior aide to Mr. Haig said the American reaction was sympathetic, as it had been to Mr. Schmidt, but no promises were made.

Bush Visit Set

The idea of a visit by Mr. Bush to Paris was suggested by Mr. Cheysson during their meeting Friday and the date was set overnight. After Mr. Mitterrand agreed, Mr. Bush is also in charge of coordination within the administration for the seven-nation economic summit set July 20-21 in Ottawa.

Although Mr. Reagan came to

office as a conservative and the Mitterrand government won on a Socialist platform, the two sides seemed to be in harmony on world views. The main differences, a senior aide to Mr. Haig said later, were nuances dealing primarily with El Salvador.

Mr. Cheysson, who met with the American president and vice president Friday, was reported to be less concerned about Cuban and Soviet subversive activity in Central America than Mr. Reagan, and less inclined to see issues in the Western Hemisphere in East-West terms. The Mitterrand government wants to play a role in improving relations between developed and less-developed countries.

Supports Missile Plan

There were no major surprises in the three days, officials from both sides confirmed, nor was there time or a desire this early in the Mitterrand government to reach agreements on how to deal with common issues. American officials were struck, however, by Mr. Cheysson's strong denunciation of the Soviet Union on such issues as Poland and Afghanistan.

Speaking with reporters, Mr. Cheysson was emphatic in his support for the plan to place 572 new American medium-range missiles in Europe. "I think we had common assessments, and that characterized the discussions themselves," Mr. Haig said. He cited as examples of agreement the need for noninterference by the Soviet Union in Poland, a determination to find an internationally acceptable solution to the problem of the independence of South-West Africa, a desire to resolve the Middle East crisis and the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Cheysson expressed concern over Libyan activities in northern Africa, where the United States has offered to help any nation seeking to rebuild the Libyans.



A 2-year-old girl waiting for her father to vote on the coal contract in Arnett, W. Va.

U.S. Coal Miners Vote To Accept New Contract, Ending 72-Day Walkout

United Press International

HAZELTON, Pa. — Members of the United Mine Workers voting over the weekend approved a contract to end the 72-day soft coal strike, which over seemed to affect the U.S. economy.

Return to work for the 160,000 miners following the violence-prone strike could be delayed by UMW construction workers, who threatened to put up picket lines Monday because they are unhappy with the contract's language and the lack of their own agreement.

Blowed by strong showings in Ohio where the pact passed for the first time ever, and aided by good margins elsewhere, the 40-month contract was ratified despite pockets of opposition.

Stockpiles of coal and pre-strike layoffs of 20,000 miners kept the UMW at a bargaining disadvantage throughout the lengthy walkout.

Politics Seen Deciding Reagan Strategy On Revised Plan on Tax-Cut Legislation

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After the Rose Garden announcement of President Reagan's revised tax-cut legislation, a reporter asked the president if he had the votes in Congress.

"I said we wouldn't take any questions, and I'm glad I said it," Mr. Reagan quipped as he headed toward the Oval Office. In an aside, he was heard to murmur that no one knows the answer.

The president's retreat from further inquiries came at the end of two weeks of the most intricate and confusing political maneuvering seen so far in this administration.

Questions hanging at week's end were tough indeed: Why had the White House so abruptly abandoned compromise talks with the House Democratic leaders and rushed to unveil its own bill cutting income tax rates by 25 percent over three years? Why did the president go back on his promise that he would accept only a pure bill, restricted to those across-the-board cuts in

White House trimmed its long-promised increase in the depreciation allowances for new vehicles, buildings and industrial equipment.

Whatever the outcome, there was general agreement in the capital throughout the week that the White House had brought a level of skill and a concentration of effort to legislative negotiations that were almost totally missing during Mr. Carter's term. That does not guarantee the administration's tax plan will sail through Congress.

The bipartisan coalition that Mr. Reagan Thursday said would push his tax reduction through the House is a long way from reality. "We need all our Republicans and 27 Democrats," said James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff and the main strategist on the tax plan. Right now, he conceded, the administration can claim only 15 to 20 conservative Democrats and, "We think there may be 10 to 15 Republicans that we need to do some work on."

The answer to the first two questions is simply politics. White House advisers have been worried that the combined heat of a troubled economy and congressional opposition could in time fuel public demand for multiyear tax cuts.

Then, according to a White House official, the president's meeting last Monday with House Speaker Thomas J. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois and other Democratic leaders further convinced Mr. Reagan's advisers to move swiftly.

Rep. O'Neill came out of the meeting growling like a bear. Mr. Reagan's three-year plan giving the same percentage tax reductions to all income groups was a windfall for the rich and a lemon, he complained. The speaker's criticism led the White House team to believe that the Democratic leader was not interested in compromise, but rather in humiliating the president by forcing him to swallow a two-year bill.

The president's men privately resolved to harden their insistence on a three-year bill and then, at the end of the week, call down the best deal they could. If the bargaining went on any longer, the administration reasoned that Rep. Rostenkowski, the Ways and Means chairman, could lure conservative Southern Democrats to the two-year concept by promising tax breaks for such groups as farmers and oil producers.

A Christmas Tree
Hardly anyone could have predicted a few weeks ago that Mr. Reagan would personally endorse a Christmas tree bill. For months administration spokesmen have criticized such bills as part of the discredited something-for-everybody way of writing tax legislation. In the end, the administration that had accused Democrats of buying votes with welfare payments wound up bartering tax benefits for congressional votes.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan admitted as much on Thursday when the president, before retiring to the Oval Office, commissioned him to answer questions. Hadn't a 250-percent increase in the tax allowance for oil royalties been thrown in to get the vote of Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a Democrat?

"That was not to get Senator Bentsen's vote," Mr. Regan blurted. "There are a lot of votes in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and other places."

The big business groups thought to be closest to the president's heart wound up openly disappointed by the plan. To finance the benefits for the other groups, the

income tax rates, and instead propose a Christmas tree hung with baubles to catch the eyes of various constituent groups?

Did Mr. Reagan personally shape this bill and decide to cancel the compromise talks in favor of a showdown with the Democrats, or was he carrying out the tactical plan of his senior staff?

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U.S. to Protest UN Payments to Papers

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States has said it would formally protest the distribution of funds by the United Nations to newspapers that printed supplements promoting UN views on the Third World.

The statement was made by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, at a luncheon of the United Nations Association, a private group that encourages support for the world organization.

Mr. Abrams also accused Unesco, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of "lending itself to a massive assault on the free flow of information." He was referring to the agency's efforts to house journalists and draft a code for their behavior.

"This is a war Unesco cannot win," Mr. Abrams said. "The administration will never accept defeat or even compromise. It is not the future of press freedom which is at stake but the future of Unesco."

"Paid Advertising"

Mr. Abrams described the UN subsidy arrangement for newspapers as "an absolutely illegitimate expenditure of money." The 15 foreign newspapers accepting the money, he said, "violated journalistic ethics" by printing articles supporting to express their views that "were, in fact, paid advertising."

But their failures, he said, "do not excuse the man in charge of the project." He identified the official as Yasushi Akashi, the UN undersecretary-general for information. The subsidy arrangement was inaugurated by his predecessor.

Genichi Akatani, but Mr. Akashi has been in charge since the first supplements were printed in 1979. Mr. Akashi has said all the money came from a gift by a Japanese businessman, Ryoichi Sasakawa.

Other UN officials have said \$452,000 was distributed to the newspapers to reimburse them for printing costs. Some of the articles in the quarterly supplements were written by the newspapers and others by UN aides.

It was unclear what form the protest Mr. Abrams spoke of would take. The U.S. position is complicated by the fact that before the subsidy arrangement was made public, the United States and other industrial nations agreed that new

financial aid should be found for the supplements, a stance U.S. officials have said was a compromise with France and Japan, both of which wanted the United Nations to finance the arrangement with its own money.

Newspapers receiving the subsidies were Le Monde of Paris; Asahi Shinbun, Tokyo; Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt; Die Presse, Vienna; La Stampa, Turin; El Pais, Madrid; Politika, Belgrade; Zycie Warszawy, Warsaw; Magyar Nemzet, Budapest; El Moudjahid, Algiers; Le Soleil, Dakar, Senegal; Excelsior, Mexico City; Indian Express, New Delhi; Kayhan Newspapers, Tehran; and Dawn, Karachi, Pakistan.

Third Term for Waldheim Likely to Get U.S. Support
Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Reagan administration officials have indicated their support for Kurt Waldheim's hopes for re-election as secretary-general, thereby removing the main barrier to his becoming the first three-term executive to preside over the Secretariat.

Reagan aides insist their minds are not firmly made up, but, as one said: "We are not an obstacle. He's not worried about us."

The officials say they have found that Mr. Waldheim is accommodating and that he has what one called "politically sensitive antennae." Most important, these officials say, they cannot see an acceptable alternative.

According to several diplomats here, Mr. Waldheim's last remaining difficulty is the Chinese. Peking has suggested that it would prefer someone from Africa, Asia or Latin America as the next secretary-general. Mr. Waldheim is due to begin a four-day visit to Peking on Wednesday.

Peking diplomats have hinted that they would like to see the job filled by Salim A. Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania and president of the 1979 General Assembly. But Mr. Salim lacks united support from the 50 African nations, which is regarded as crucial. In addition, almost anyone China wants is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The secretary-general, a career diplomat from Austria, was first elected to his post in 1971. His second five-year term expires in December, when the Security Council will nominate a successor. The nominee needs support from nine of the 15 permanent ones — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain. The Security Council's choice must be ratified by the General Assembly.

The assembly has never rejected a Security Council nominee. Indeed, until now, agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union has been decisive.

The Soviet delegate here, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, has already responded to questions about the Soviet attitude toward Mr. Waldheim by saying, "Old shoes fit best."

This has been interpreted to mean that Mr. Waldheim, a master at conciliation, is acceptable to the Soviet Union.

Britain has already told Mr. Waldheim he will have its support, according to Western diplomats. And envoys here do not think France will object to another term.

Embarrassing Testimony Seen As Cause of Lefever Dropout

By Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republican supporters of Ernest W. Lefever asked him to withdraw from consideration as the State Department's human rights chief because they feared his nomination would lose on the Senate floor after his closed-session testimony on Thursday became public this week, according to well-placed Republican sources.

Mr. Lefever withdrew Friday after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13-4 against recommending confirmation of his appointment as assistant secretary of state for human rights.

The senators — Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and S.I. Hayakawa of California — were concerned that Mr. Lefever's performance Thursday had resulted in the negative vote of another Republican, Sen. Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas, according to Senate sources.

The senators had expected as many as four of the nine Republicans to join the eight Democrats in opposing Mr. Lefever, but Sen. Kassebaum was considered the bellwether of how well Mr. Lefever would do on the Senate floor, sources said.

The senators feared that publication of Thursday's transcript would embarrass the White House by making its support for Mr. Lefever "look ridiculous," according to an administration source who was told later of the senators' concerns.

Infant Formula Study

In his testimony at Thursday's executive session of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Lefever contradicted his testimony before the same panel two weeks earlier. Earlier, he said a study of the controversy of infant formula marketing in the Third World "was undertaken" by his Ethics and Public Policy Center and "the author chosen, without any contact, any financial contact, with Nestle," the

world's largest manufacturer of infant formula and a contributor of \$25,000 to the center.

On Thursday, according to two sources who were present, Mr. Lefever admitted under questioning by Mr. Helms, one of his staunchest supporters on the committee, that in September, 1979, a month before he first discussed the proposed study with its intended author, Fortune magazine writer Herman Nickel, he asked both for a Nestle contribution to the center and told Nestle the center intended to conduct the study.

Republican members, including Sens. Helms, Baker and Lugar, who represented three of the four votes for him in the committee, were stunned at Mr. Lefever's admissions, according to a Republican source.

But potentially more troublesome to the Republicans were Mr. Lefever's responses to Sen. Paul Tsongas, a Massachusetts Democrat, about the nominee's positions on Israel, the Republican source said.

Sen. Tsongas asked Mr. Lefever about a passage in Mr. Lefever's book "Nuclear Arms in the Third World" in which he said, "The United States should consider extending a nuclear guarantee to Egypt, Syria, and other Arab states" that would deter "the use of Israel's [nuclear] force for military purpose or blackmail."

Mr. Lefever said that his words were being taken out of context and that he had urged nuclear assistance to both the Israelis and the Arabs.

When Sen. Tsongas read the paragraph aloud, Mr. Lefever said that the entire chapter had to be read to show that he was talking about developing a system for nuclear stability in which Israel would be just as interested as the Arab states.

Mr. Lefever insisted that the discussions of nuclear guarantees for Arab states constituted "academic speculations" that he had rejected and he began to read long excerpts to support his point.

"Modest nuclear assistance to Israel compatible with the non-proliferation treaty is a small price to pay for helping to induce greater nuclear responsibility in a new nuclear state," Mr. Lefever read, according to one person present.

"Now wait a minute," Sen. Tsongas interrupted, asking if they were reading from the same book. He noted that Mr. Lefever had inserted the words "to Israel" into the text.

Mr. Lefever said that he added the words so his real meaning would be clear to those who did not have a copy of the text before them.

Sen. Tsongas objected that the context nowhere implied that the reference was meant to be applicable to Israel and in fact would indicate it was referring to the Arab states.

After several sharp exchanges with senators, Mr. Lefever objected that "no one can pin an anti-Israel label on me for anything I have said... Any effort to pin a label on me at this point is without foundation," according to two persons at the hearing.

U.S. Couple Loses Custody in Case Of Siamese Twins

Washington Post Service

DANVILLE, Ill. — The parents of severely deformed Siamese twins were denied custody of the children after the state alleged that the parents — a doctor and a nurse — had asked their family doctor not to give the twins food and water.

The decision was made Friday after a custody hearing in which nurses from the local hospital testified that the twin boys, who share lower body, intestinal tract, and three legs, did not, except when nurses broke the doctors' orders, receive any medical care or nourishment. In addition, one of the twins has two holes in the heart and has trouble breathing, and both must be fed intravenously, a doctor from a Chicago hospital where the twins now are, has said.

State court Judge John P. Meyer said he had no doubt that "all parties involved thought they were doing the right thing." But he also said it was clear to him that a "no-treatment, no-food plan was instituted after the twins' birth" and that was clear violation of the law.

The court-appointed attorney for one Siamese twin argued that the children had been neglected and should not be returned to the parents. The attorney for the second twin argued that "the parents had evidenced love for the babies" and that their future should not be a state matter.

The twins weighed 9 pounds, 12 ounces when they were born to Dr. Bob Mueller and his wife Pam on May 5. By the time they were taken into protective custody by the state, they were down to slightly over six pounds.

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U.S. to Allow China Buy Technology With Military Uses

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a gesture of accommodation to be carried to Peking this week by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., has decided to permit China to purchase additional U.S. technology with potential military uses.

The decision, evidently made at a National Security Council meeting Thursday, was disclosed Friday by a top State Department official during a news briefing on Mr. Haig's forthcoming journey.

The official described the U.S. action as a decision "in principle" to be more flexible in approving sales of advanced technology, including items that have potential use in the military field.

"China's status will be changed" in the export-control process, said the official, who asked that his name not be used.

While loosening the reins on transfers of technology, no decision has been made to sell armaments to Peking, the official said.

Practical Effect Unclear

The administration's decision evidently is intended to symbolize its desire to advance the strategic relationship with China, about which Mr. Haig often has spoken in public. But its practical effect is unclear, because implementation is to be on a case-by-case basis in response to Chinese sales requests.

In a gesture to China following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Carter administration last year created a special export-control category, designated Category P, to make possible Chinese purchases of items denied to the Soviet Union and most other Communist countries.

Naples Councilman Wounded by Gunmen

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Three Red Brigades gunmen forced their way into the car of a Communist city councilman, questioned him for nearly an hour, and then shot him in the legs before fleeing, police reported.

In a telephone call to a Naples newspaper, the group claimed responsibility for the attack Saturday on Umberto Siola, 43. "We have seized, interrogated and wounded the councilman Siola," the caller said.

Manila Says Plot Against Marcos Fails

United Press International

MANILA — Authorities said that they have uncovered a plot to kill President Ferdinand E. Marcos and have arrested seven Muslims in a conspiracy linked to the radical opposition leader, Benigno Aquino Jr.

The government reported on Saturday that the plot called for the assassination of the 63-year-old president and other leaders as well as bombings, arson and other acts of sabotage. The announcement said that a sizable quantity of hand grenades, anti-personnel mines and other explosives had been confiscated.

Officials said the plot was also aimed at disrupting the June 16 presidential elections in which Mr. Marcos, in power for 16 years, is seeking a new six-year term. President Marcos lifted eight years of martial law last January just before Pope John Paul II's visit.

The government said the seven persons arrested were members of the secessionist Muslim group, the Moro National Liberation Front, that normally operates in the south, 500 miles (800 kilometers) from Manila.

It marked the first time that Muslims have been arrested as guerrillas in the nation's capital.

Officials linked the plot with a meeting in Syria last month between Mr. Aquino and a leader of the Moro Front. The two men were reported to have agreed in form a common anti-government front. Mr. Aquino is in exile in the United States.

More than 60,000 people have died in eight years of intermittent fighting in the southern Mindanao-Sulu region where Muslim guerrillas are active.

7 Killed by Grenades

MANILA (AP) — Seven persons have been killed and at least 24 wounded in two grenade explosions, press reports said on Sunday.

The reports said that two men on Friday had lobbed a grenade at a carnival crowd in Santa Cruz, about 50 miles south of Manila. Five persons were killed and 17 wounded. Initial investigations said the suspects' motive could have been vengeance.

In the Manila suburb of Las Pinas Friday evening, two leading gangs set off a grenade, killing two persons and injuring at least seven bystanders, reports also said.

Uganda Violence Kills 2

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Unidentified assailants armed with guns and explosives attacked the home of Tourism Minister Ntege Lubwama on Friday night, killing his five-year-old daughter and wounding his wife, police and neighbors said. Meanwhile, a district chairman of President Milton Obote's political party was shot to death in a bar 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of here.



Namibian guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma, with beard, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appear at a rally in Salisbury capping the Zimbabwe government's Namibia week.

Mugabe Says South Africa Plans Attack On Zimbabwe for Supporting Guerrillas

United Press International

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Sunday that South Africa was planning to attack Zimbabwe because of its support for southern African black nationalist movements, and he vowed that Zimbabwe would fight back.

Mr. Mugabe was addressing 30,000 people at a rally that marked the end of government-sponsored Namibia week celebrations during which Sam Nujoma, leader of the guerrillas in the territory, visited Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nujoma's South-West Africa People's Organization is fighting to end the South African administration of Namibia, also called South-West Africa.

"The enemy down south is obviously perturbed by the demonstration of support we have given SWAPO and Sam Nujoma," Mr. Mugabe said. "He says he is going to attack us for giving support to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia."

Not a New Game

"But we have told the enemy that we are not out at the game of fighting counterrevolutionaries," Mr. Mugabe said, to the cheers of the crowd.

Thousands March in Japan Against Calls by U.S. Ships

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — About 3,400 protesters marched past the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese Foreign Ministry on Sunday, demanding that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty be scrapped, police said. On Saturday, tens of thousands of demonstrators staged a peaceful rally to protest calls to Japanese ports by U.S. warships suspected of carrying nuclear weapons.

Sunday's rally at a park in central Tokyo and the march to the embassy were sponsored by unions and citizens' groups opposed to the 30-year-old security treaty and to the return Friday of the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway to its home port in Yokosuka, a police spokesman said.

Banners at the rally Saturday said: "We oppose the U.S.-Japan military alliance. Don't let the Americans bring nuclear weapons into Japan." The Kyodo news service called the gathering the largest of its kind in recent years. Police said 24,000 people attended the rally Saturday at Tokyo's central Yoyogi Park and marched to the Diet (parliament) building.

The demonstrators later bristled and marched 2 1/2 miles to the Diet, which was in the final day of its spring session. The march was headed by leaders of the Socialist Party, the labor federation Sobyu, pacifist and religious groups, and a 97-year-old Shinto priest, Nichitsu Fujii, riding in a wheelchair.

The controversy over nuclear weapons flared last month when former U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer said nuclear-armed U.S. warships have routinely made port calls in Japan during the past two decades.

On Friday, belted and masked demonstrators snake-danced through the streets of Yokosuka to protest the arrival of the Midway.

At the Tokyo demonstration Saturday, about 600 police armed with truncheons ringed the demonstrators as Ichio Asukata, secretary-general of the Japan Socialist Party, said he believed the Midway carries 10 megatons of nuclear weapons.

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'Comic-Book' Coup Bid Unsettles Dominica

(Continued from Page 1)

In January, two Rastafarians, August Lloyd, 16, and Robert Eugene, 23, were sentenced to hang for hacking a 65-year-old farmer to death with cutlasses last year. At about the same time, residents of Dominica's mountain villages began to complain that Rastafarians were stealing their crops and threatening to kidnap their daughters. A police patrol sent out to investigate the complaints came under such heavy fire that it was forced to retreat.

On Feb. 12, two Rastafarians were shot to death when the police raided a camp in search of weapons. Within hours, the cultists retaliated by kidnapping Ted Hooychurch, 57, his wife and two servants from their farm and burning their home to the ground. Mr. Hooychurch's son, Lennox, is the government press secretary.

Mrs. Hooychurch and the servants were let go with a note demanding the release of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Eugene. The government refused. (Last month, Eric Joseph, a Rastafarian, confessed that he shot Mr. Hooychurch in the head the day after the kidnapping on orders from Leroy Etiene, a leader in the cult. Afterward, Mr. Joseph said, the body was burned.)

As for the Dominicae police searched for Mr. Hooychurch, they found evidence of a plot to disrupt the island's annual carnival celebration in early March. Capt. Malcolm Reid, second in command of the army, and Sgt. Ronnie Roberts were ordered detained in connection with the plot.

A few days later in Louisiana, Mr. Perdue approached Michael S. Howell, a disabled Vietnam War veteran who operates a charter boat from New Orleans, the Mañana, and asked him to take a group of mercenaries to invade Dominica.

"This guy said he was with the CIA," Mr. Howell said later. "He sounded hokey. I didn't think we were doing covert overthrows anymore."

Mr. Howell said he called the State Department and a friend of his at the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He then managed to introduce John L. Osburg, a bureau agent posing as a crew member of the boat, to Mr. Perdue. In the weeks that followed, Mr. Osburg, equipped with a tape recording device, took \$17,200 in payments from Mr. Perdue toward the charter.

Meanwhile, in Dominica, which has no prison or courthouse, Capt. Reid had tried to hasten the invasion from his cell at police headquarters by asking a policeman to take a note to Maj. Fred Newlin, the commander of the army.

The note urged Maj. Newlin to telephone Mr. Perdue and proceed with the invasion. Maj. Newlin and Mr. John were locked up, along with three soldiers and two civilians, including the former manager of the Dominican broadcasting service, Dennis Joseph.

"It over dawned on me that the people abroad would continue to plan," said Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles.

But in New Orleans, preparations did continue. According to the indictment, on April 26, Mr. Perdue and Wolfgang W. Droege, a Ku Klux Klan leader from Toronto, told the undercover agent that the group planned to embark the following day.

On the night of April 27, the 10 mercenaries, accompanied by three undercover agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and

Ghana Solicits U.S. Assistance In Building 'Model Democracy'

By Flora Lewis
New York Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana — President Hilla Limann has appealed to the United States to help make Ghana "a model and a showcase of pluralistic democracy."

Ghana has experienced a long slide from what seemed to be a glittering promise of development and prosperity when Britain granted it independence in 1957.

There is no longer any attempt to veil the precipitous decline in production and trade in this potentially rich country or the corrosive spread of corruption, the only way things are kept limping along.

Severe Limitations

Mr. Limann said in an interview that the nation's economic structure had "been systematically destroyed through the negligence and incompetence of previous regimes."

"Our reconstruction efforts have been rather slow due to very severe limitations in our resources and completely run-down equipment," he said.

The president, elected in 1979 when the military regime returned power to civilians, was interviewed in the hillside palace outside Accra that was built by Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, in the heady days after the republic's birth.

Mr. Smith, who declared Rhodesia unilaterally independent in 1965 in defiance of Britain and world opinion, said Rhodesian Front "was a glib name. It must now be put away into the glimmering pages of history because the country is no longer Rhodesia, and we must move with the times."

The party is now facing a serious challenge from another white party for the first time in years. Andre Holland, a former member of Parliament from Mr. Smith's party, has formed the Democratic Party, whose candidates are running against the Republican Front in two by-elections in the next month.

The Republican Front is under attack from Mr. Mugabe's party as being an obstructionist force.

Twenty seats are reserved for whites in the 100-member lower house of Parliament under the 1979 constitution. Mr. Smith's party controls all 20 seats, but can use them only to delay legislation or block moves to make major changes in the constitution dealing with protection of white rights.

Witnessing the ambush from 100 yards off the road, on the opposite mountain face, I felt that all my worst fears about the capabilities of the Afghan guerrillas had come true. Although better armed than at the time of the Soviet intervention in December, 1979, they did not look overly confident with the modern weaponry.

Engines in Flames

But within a matter of seconds I was proved devastatingly wrong, as both the armored vehicles lay belly-up and blackened.

One grenade after another homed in on target. Two heavily loaded trucks that the armored cars had been escorting in Jalalabad had come to a standstill, their engines engulfed in flames.

Spurred by a growing number of such attacks, the guerrillas say that their morale is higher than at any point since the Russians intervened in their country with more than 80,000 troops. Although they realize that their struggle could go on indefinitely, they say that their confidence has been boosted by the fact that, against all odds, they have been able to challenge the strength and modern armaments of one of the superpowers.

The morale of the Afghan insurgents was clearly visible in Peshawar, the capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier province, where journeys into Afghanistan with the rebels start.

It was there, several weeks ago, that I teamed up with Abdul Haq, one of the young commanders of a faction of Hezbi-Islami, one of the six major rebel parties.

Continuing Exodus

During six days of hard walking, sometimes in stretches of up to 16 hours across steep, narrow mountain paths to reach the road between Kabul and Islamabad, we passed through valley after valley that appeared to be in the complete control of the rebels. At no time during that trek did I see signs either of the Afghan Marxist government or its Soviet backers.

Two things became clear during

youths take for granted what their elders struggled to gain. He also attributes Ghana's troubles to the failure to "re-educate our people."

"We didn't go back and say that the methods which turned out the foreign power will not do to run our own government," he said. "People still regard our own government as if it were alien, to be cheated and hekked, as if public property belongs to nobody and is there to steal."

He said he was not satisfied with the people around him. "In fact, I'm not satisfied with the whole system," he said. "People don't work hard enough. I know they say if you want to carry the whole country on your shoulders, your shoulders will break."

But improvement can come only gradually, he said, through retraining and "cutting the establishment down to size" step by step. "It won't be quick," he said. "You can't take the cudgel and beat everybody up."

Repayment Staggering

The major issue at the moment is currency. Ghana's cedi is officially valued at 36 cents, but the black market rate is four to five times higher, and the results have been to divert normal trade to smuggling of a large proportion of both imports and exports.

Industry is running at 10 to 20 percent of capacity, crippled by an inability to import equipment and parts. The roads, once paved but

now bumpy washboards for lack of repair, are commonly cited as the symbol of economic collapse. Lack of transport, because of shortages of fuel and spare parts, has paralyzed much of agriculture.

The government is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for quick credit to finance urgently needed imports. But so far Mr. Limann has refused the monetary fund's conditions, which include a sharp devaluation. In 1971, he noted, devaluation was followed three weeks later by a military coup, and it caused a lot of pain without any economic benefit.

He argued that first it was necessary to restock the country so that production could be revived and that then monetary steps could be taken progressively. It is a chicken-and-egg situation, he said, but aid must come first.

The amounts needed over the medium term are huge, above \$2 billion. The president said that even if friendly governments could not provide the money, they should encourage private industry to invest here.

"I wonder if the West has double standards," he said. "The United States sends massive aid to Israel and Egypt because they are strategic, and the U.S.S.R. aids Cuba for the same reason. The problem is how long the patience of our people can hold out after enduring hardships for so long in peacetime."

On the Jalalabad Road, Guerrillas Show They Can Use New Weapons on Russians

By Acmour Van Lynden
Washington Post Service

NEAR KABUL — It was 2:45 p.m. on May 21 when the rebels struck about 20 miles east of Kabul. As two Soviet-made armored patrol cars rounded a mountain bend into view of the hidden Afghan insurgents, three rocket-propelled grenades hurtled toward them.

Immediately, the heavy machine guns mounted on the fronts of the brown-and-green camouflaged vehicles opened up, firing randomly at the steep mountain side.

None of those first three anti-tank grenades found its target, and the lead vehicle for a moment seemed to have made good its escape, rounding the eastern bend and disappearing out of view along the road to the provincial capital of Jalalabad.

Witnessing the ambush from 100 yards off the road, on the opposite mountain face, I felt that all my worst fears about the capabilities of the Afghan guerrillas had come true. Although better armed than at the time of the Soviet intervention in December, 1979, they did not look overly confident with the modern weaponry.

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A modern rocket-propelled grenade in his lap and a bandolier of more traditional ammunition over his shoulder, a guerrilla from the National Islamic Front forces was photographed while resting with his patrol somewhere in eastern Afghanistan.

our march. First was the continuing exodus of Afghan refugees. The mass migration of about 100,000 Afghans a month tends to hamper the guerrillas in the short term.

At the same time, the rebels acknowledge continuing problems with Soviet control of the air. Despite the rebels' now sophisticated weapons and tactics, Soviet air power limits their operations to small-scale, hit-and-run affairs like the attack against the armored patrol cars.

The attack itself was considered a complete success. Both armored vehicles, swerving to escape the rebel grenades, were hit. Out of control, they smashed into a nearby stone wall and ended up side-by-side on their backs beside the road.

With additional hits, the vehicles soon were blackened hulks. Black columns of smoke filled the narrow gorge, and explosions of ammunition canisters reverberated around the mountain walls.

Only two soldiers managed to scramble out of the vehicles. One of them, doubtless suffering from shock, clambered up into the open back and within seconds his body crumpled as the guerrillas' Soviet-made rifles opened up on him from all sides.

His companion met an even more unpleasant end. Two rebels rushed down from their positions

Holy See Fills Post in Canton Vacant Since '55

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — In an apparent sign of improving relations between the Roman Catholic Church and China's Communist government, the Vatican has named Monsignor Dominic Tang Yee-Ming as archbishop of Canton.

The Most Rev. Tang, 73, is the first Chinese bishop or archbishop named by the Vatican since 1952. Vatican sources said he would probably not have been named without the approval of the authorities in China.

Archbishop Tang was released from a Chinese prison June 9, 1980, after 22 years of incarceration. He is the only bishop recognized by both the Roman Catholic Church and the pro-government Peking Patriotic Catholic Association, which separated from the Vatican after the Chinese Revolution in 1949.

Archbishop Tang, who served as an apostolic administrator of Canton, met with Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli in Hong Kong in February and had a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on April 30.

The Vatican named Monsignor Antonio Yang Kwang-Chi, bishop of Yutze in 1955. He was immediately jailed by authorities and died in prison. The Holy See maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, which has been a stumbling block to normalizing relations with Peking.

Thais to Return Cambodia Refugees Despite Warning From Phnom Penh

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Thai government will proceed with the repatriation of 180,000 Cambodian refugees despite a warning from Cambodia, Prasing Soonsri, secretary-general of Thailand's National Security Council, said Sunday.

"If the Vietnamese implement their threat, we will use every means to defeat them, no matter how high the price," Mr. Prasing was quoted as saying in an interview published by the Bangkok Post.

On Friday, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said that any attempt by Thailand to repatriate the refugees without agreement from Phnom Penh would be very dangerous.

Mr. Prasing told the newspaper that the government would announce details of the repatriation program after making arrangements with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

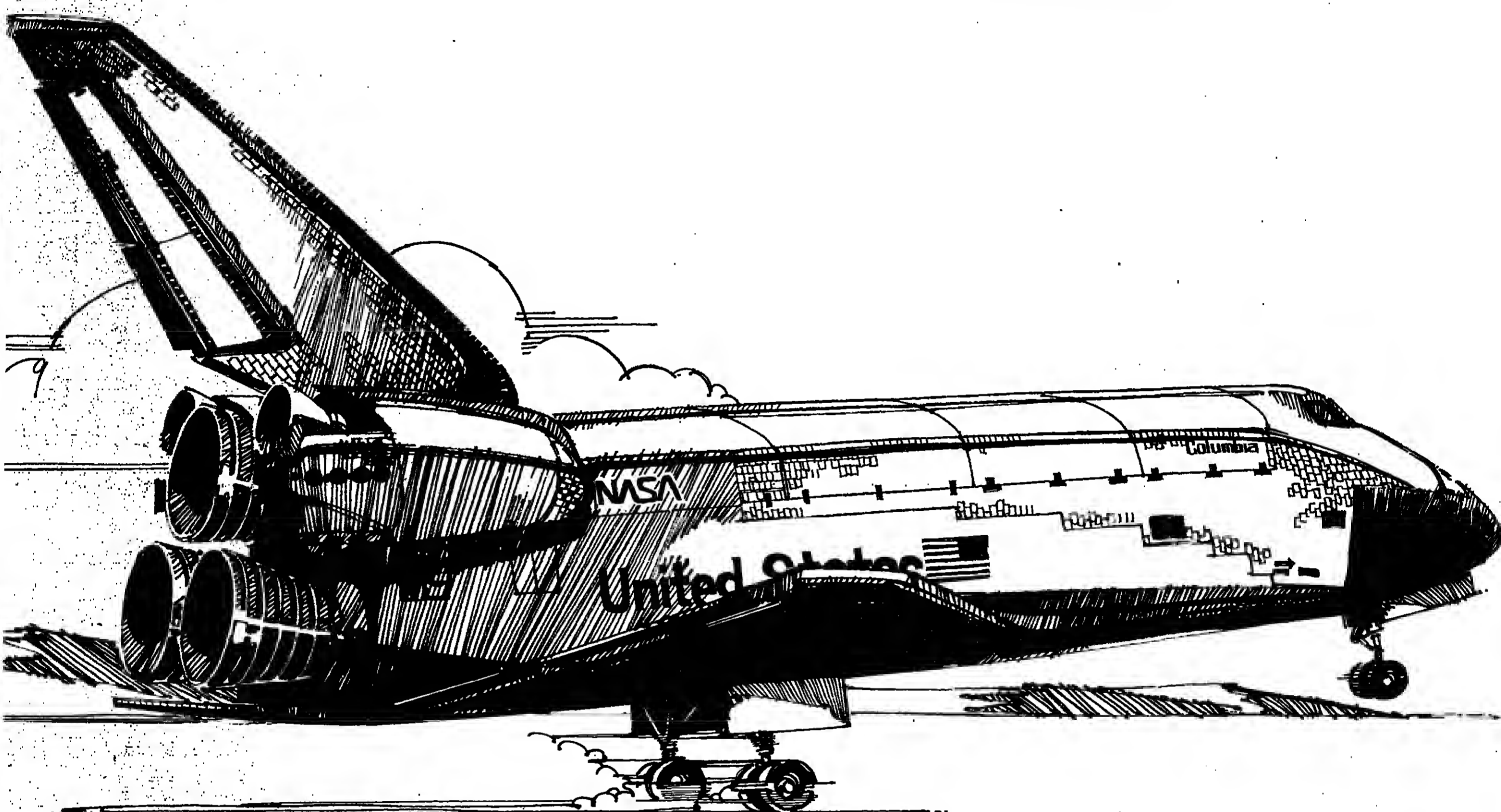
A commentary Sunday by Radio Phnom Penh said that the Cambodian government was prepared to accept the refugees. But the radio warned Thailand that it would bear all the consequences of a unilateral repatriation. The commentary charged that Thailand's plan to send the refugees back overlaid in the rainy season was a trick to cover up the return to Cambodia of remnants of the ousted Khmer Rouge and other armed groups hiding on Thai territory.

Guatemala Blast Kills 6

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — A land mine killed six military policemen and wounded six Friday when their truck drove over it on the road to the Mexican border, the army said. It also said a military patrol killed three guerrillas who were attempting to sabotage an oil well 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of here.

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New Chance on Human Rights

Ernest W. Lefever was wise to withdraw as the administration's nominee to head the human rights office in the State Department. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee roundly rejected the appointment, by a vote of 13-4. Despite some ambiguity, the vote expressed widespread doubt not just about Mr. Lefever but also about the administration's perfunctory view of human rights.

President Reagan may not like the taste of this first defeat in choosing a team. But he should reflect on its meaning. He has considerable support for the idea of experimenting with quieter diplomacy to curb human rights abuses in allied countries. A quieter voice, however, has to be all the more credible.

Mr. Lefever failed to persuade even Republican senators. He couldn't decide whether he had really favored the human rights standards the law required him to pursue abroad. He couldn't bring himself to name even a single non-Communist regime that violated human rights. There were doubts also about his insensitivity to conflicts of interest in running the Ethics and Public Policy Center. But Mr. Lefever's gra-

vest conflict of interest was doctrinal, not commercial.

When no job depended on it, Mr. Lefever was clear enough about his views: "The U.S. government," he wrote in 1978, "has no responsibility — and certainly no authority — to promote rights in other sovereign states." That is an arguable position, but it is not America's law or desire.

The trouble with Mr. Lefever's approach is that, at bottom, it accepts the Soviet view that concern for human rights is only a tactic, a weapon in the Cold War. Hence the conclusion that the issue should not roil dealings with even the most outrageous regimes if they proclaim themselves U.S. allies.

There are some occasions when strategic concerns require the United States to mute its voice in defense of elementary human rights. But opposing only Communist repression is plainly hypocritical and only makes Communist victims seem convenient tools of U.S. diplomacy. Mr. Reagan needs not just a new nominee but a more considered policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Strong Support for Soft Loans

Good for Ronald Reagan: He has been under pressure from within and without his administration regarding the World Bank and its affiliates, to conduct a "supply-side foreign policy" — that is, to turn away from the multilateral development-lending to let poor countries look for new capital, if they choose to, by making conditions more attractive to private investors. In at least one crucial early test, however, President Reagan has resisted this pressure. In his first personal word on the matter, he wrote congressmen in support of an appropriation to replenish the World Bank's soft-loan fund, the International Development Association. The bank of some conservatives' existence, IDA makes cut-rate loans to the world's poorest countries. The Republican Senate leadership, moreover, delivered a majority of Republicans in support of the IDA bill.

The practical meaning of this step is substantial. Keeping IDA in business is generally and fairly regarded around the world as the principal and certainly the most visible test of whether the rich nations intend to serve their interest in helping the poor nations maintain their grip. Jimmy Carter accepted this proposition, and he had no trouble committing the United States to the IDA replenishment. It fell to Mr. Reagan, however, to come up with the money.

Mr. Reagan and a good number of people

inside and on the edge of his administration carry an evident baggage of suspicion of the multilateral process. For one thing, the process is by its nature something that no one nation can control. For a second, it can put the United States in a position of sharing in sponsorship of certain economic activities that it might not accept for itself at home. IDA's subsidized loans, moreover, are especially offensive to free-marketters.

But in this instance Mr. Reagan decided that the national interest required him to honor his predecessor's IDA commitment. For \$500 million this year, \$850 million next year and \$1.85 billion the year after that, the United States should be doing its part to keep IDA, a proven performer, at work. Furthermore, Mr. Reagan has started out by going along with a previously planned general capital increase that would enable the World Bank to double its regular (market-rate) development lending.

A full-scale review of U.S. participation in the multilateral banks is proceeding under Treasury Department direction. The traditional supporters of these institutions are entitled to their worries, but it is hard to argue that a periodic check should not be made of whether they are serving U.S. interests well. Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan is letting these valuable banks do their work.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Lightning and Light in Ireland

Surely without intending it, the hunger strikers in Northern Ireland may have opened a path for a rational approach to unifying Ireland. Since 1921 the province's 1 million Protestants have dismissed as unthinkable any political association with the Roman Catholic Irish Republic. But it is no longer unthinkable to the British government, weary of the burden and the odium of policing what the world sees as a Protestant stockade.

Despite the hunger strike deaths, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher still refuses to grant political status to convicted Irish Republican Army gunmen. But on the broader point of bringing the two Irelands closer together, Britain is turning greener. In the words of Humphrey Atkins, the Cabinet minister responsible for Northern Ireland: "Sixty years ago Britain and Ireland — a lot of Ireland — got separated. I think we can reverse that."

Thus the "totality" of Anglo-Irish relations is the focus of talks begun last December in Dublin between Mrs. Thatcher and Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland. Though Mr. Haughey faces an election next Wednesday, his rivals have not made an issue of those talks. And he has acknowledged the

need to change Ireland's theocratic constitution, with its ban on divorce. Encouragingly, the debate has shifted from the desirability to the feasibility of Irish unity.

In a forthright editorial, *The Economist* offers its own blueprint: a federal or loosely confederated Ireland in which Northern Protestants could keep British nationality while Southern Catholics would agree to a pluralist and secular constitution. Broad support appears to be building for a settlement on these lines. Some Protestant die-harders are likely to resist such a solution to the bitter end. In the welcome and blunt judgment of *The Economist*, they should be told "that they cannot set their own conditions for remaining with the United Kingdom."

Protestant leaders have justified their resistance by equating unification with surrender to the IRA. To move to unity, they argue, would be to reward murderous terrorism. But Irish nationalism was not invented by republican guerrillas; they are the lightning, not the storm. Bringing the two Irelands into a common framework would be no favor to the IRA. It could write a peaceful end to a tragic division whose sources now seem obscure even to the British.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ladder of Futility

The United States is adopting a new military posture which could well be misunderstood by both enemies and friends. A perfectionism in defense is the aim President Reagan has set himself, although by its nature that is unattainable. The Soviet Union will either match or surpass the American effort.

The United States is at present taking a tunnel view of the world, which allows it to respond to what it justifiably dislikes in the Soviet system by means which increase danger of war.

We have to start from the premise that there are two superpowers in the world, not one, and that each has vital interests which it will seek to defend. In the case of the Soviet

Union, those vital interests are perceived as the loyalty of its buffer states at a strategic level. Soviet actions in Eastern Europe, though to be condemned for their humanitarian cynicism, do not in themselves say much about Soviet intentions elsewhere in the world.

Current strategic thinking and planning is devoted to nuclear power as a means of winning... Mr. Reagan's keen pursuit of strategic superiority is misconceived to the point of peril. For to quote Mr. Brezhnev: "We have not been striving for and are not striving for military supremacy over the other side... But we shall not permit such a supremacy to be established over us." How far and at what vast expense are we all required to climb up this ladder of futility?

— From *The Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 8, 1906

WASHINGTON — During the discussion on the new copyright bill before the congressional committee today, Mr. John P. Sousa, the well-known bandmaster, made an attack on phonographs for pirating his musical productions without pay. Mr. Sousa remarked: "The human vocal chords are going into decay and talking machines are taking their place. When I was a young young person set on the steps and sang old songs and new ones. If you walk down the street you will not hear any young voices. Singing has gone out of fashion." From Chicago comes the report that after being dumb for 21 years, Mr. Louis Mendelson broke silence by asking his brother "Is this hot enough for you?"

Fifty Years Ago

June 8, 1931

LONDON — The project of the nationalization of Britain's railway system is now engaging the attention of Labor politicians. This plan has always figured in Labor's official program, but has not until recently been considered within the scope of practical politics. This week, however, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald received a delegation from the three major railway trade unions that laid before him the demand for the consolidation of this country's four major railways into one system. Continued fall in the price of railway stocks has led Labor's financial experts to consider whether the state purchase could not be carried out in the near future at bargain prices.



'Quick! One Rubber Duckie, One Pacifier, More Safety Pins, More Talcum Powder, More Plastic Pants and More Diapers — I Gotta Get Back to the Little Pests!'

U.S. and Japan: Cultivating the Future

By Edwin O. Reischauer

(This is the second of two articles.)

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan, because of their wealth of contacts, will always share a full plate of problems. One major and continuing problem will be over trade matters as we grope toward a system maximizing free trade and minimizing political friction resulting from rapid increases of imports in sensitive areas of the economy.

Japan's recent acceptance of voluntary restrictions on automobile exports is a case in point. Another problem is the recurrent U.S. wish to have the Japanese speed up their military buildup. On this, American efforts usually serve only to irritate the Japanese and cause them anxiety. It is probably wise to let Japan follow its own political instincts in what has proved to be a slow but steady and significant increase in military capabilities.

In addition, of course, there will always be smaller, accidental friction between the two countries. The recent sinking of a Japanese cargo vessel by a U.S. submarine and the cutting of Japanese fish nets by U.S. ships on maneuvers with Japanese naval vessels are instances.

It was unfortunate that deep irritation over voluntary controls on cars and anxieties over U.S. pressure for a Japanese military buildup, somewhat enhanced by these two recent accidents, had heightened political sensitivities in Japan just when the blowups occurred over the word "alliance" and the interpretation of "introduction" of nuclear weapons with regard to U.S. nuclear-armed ships docking in Japan.

Without this unlucky bunching of explosive issues, only a mild reaction might have occurred to any one of them alone.

What is to be learned from this painful incident? The U.S. government must take stock again of the sensitivity of the Japanese about nuclear and other military matters. It should be sure that its skirts are indeed clean in its handling of nuclear questions with relation to Japan. It would also do well to soft-pedal its requests for a more rapid military buildup and accept a lower posture here as a trade-off for Japanese cooperativeness on economic matters. In addition, it should try to stay clear of controversy over these matters with Japan for the time being and allow the situation there to settle down gradually.

Learning the Lessons

The Japanese government and people have even more to learn. Eventually, they must face frankly the choices before them. Either they can have a U.S. military alliance, or else they themselves will have to militarize on a massive scale. The panacea of "unarmed neutrality," which seemed so attractive to them in the early postwar years, simply is not a workable option.

Because almost no Japanese wants full militarization, an alliance with the United States is actually the only real possibility. This they must admit to themselves if they wish to enjoy the benefits of this alliance, which have been great, not least in aiding in Japan's tremendous economic surge forward.

If such an alliance is to be effective, it cannot be emasculated by unrealistic restrictions on U.S. naval vessels. I see no need for Japan to abandon its three nuclear principles of not making, possessing or introducing nuclear weapons. A clear and realistic understanding of what constitutes introduction will preserve all three fully and not degrade them to two and a half principles, as some Japanese maintain.

What will be the outcome of this present brouhaha in Japanese politics and Japanese-American relations? It will probably die down, as similar incidents have before, leaving Japanese politics and Japanese-American relations little changed.

Beyond that, it might help clear the atmosphere and cleanse bilateral relations of nagging suspicions and petty deceptions. The partnership is just too important to both countries to be allowed to be sullied in this way. Finally, it may help Americans and Japanese realize again that theirs is a relationship that needs careful attention and work. There is a big gap in cultural background, psychology, geography and historical experience between the two countries. We cannot afford to take each other for granted.

Edwin O. Reischauer, a professor at Harvard University, was ambassador to Japan from 1961 to 1966. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

Good Neighbors: Wanting It to Work

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico, who is paying his first official visit to the Reagan White House this week, invited Cuba's Fidel Castro to his country, gave him big hugs, and called him "one of the personages of this century."

Ronald Reagan would never do that.

Mr. Lopez Portillo led a diplomatic campaign for the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. He called it a "bloody regime" and accused it of "horrendous genocide."

Ronald Reagan would never have said a thing like that. In short, the Reagan-Lopez Portillo perceptions of the problems of Central America in particular, and of the world in general, could hardly be more opposite. So it shapes up as a clonked-teeth and troubled encounter, right?

Wrong, judging by what's being said in preparation, on both sides. This meeting won't be anything like as cozy as the photo opportunity in early January while Mr. Reagan was still president-elect and little more than ceremonial protestations of friendship were exchanged at the border.

This time, the nitty-gritty of Mexican-American relations will be on the table: immigration, oil, trade, tuna-fishing rights and all the rest — including the raw and intractable issue of El Salvador. As with any contact between the two countries, historic strains will be at work as well.

Despite Mexico's developing oil wealth and U.S. oil dependency, and despite Mexico's increasingly forceful role in Central America, the so-called Third World complex of inferiority and superpower superiority are built into the relationship.

But less so, it would appear, than in the past. What one detects in talks with diplomats of both countries is an inclination, at least for now, to emphasize those things that unite, and to play down those issues that divide.

Views Diverge

On U.S. policy in El Salvador and Central America, for example, I suspect there will be an agreement simply to disagree — for a time.

"We simply don't see the same Soviet threat in Latin America that you see," says one Mexican official. "We see it more as the Soviets taking advantage of the inability of some of these regimes, which haven't changed in 200 years, to deal with social problems."

Thus Mexico takes a dim view of U.S. intervention in El Salvador and supports the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, while the Reagan administration squeezes it by withholding aid. The Mexicans view leftist revolution as inevitable, even wholesome, while Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have nightmare visions of new Cubas and falling dominoes.

But even in Central America there are elements in the policy of both countries that, in a certain practical and expedient sense, unite. Start with economic development. By all accounts, Mr. Reagan will be ready with a plan for multinational development assistance calculated to take some of the curse of the administration's unilateral, militaristic, East-West approach to the region.

Already, some U.S. officials fear, the idea has been overblown as an American initiative. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt didn't help by tossing out a "mini-Marshall Plan" analogy. "To us, that means if you're anti-Communist, you get the money," says a Mexican authority, "and the way some people define Communist, Lopez Portillo probably looks as Red as they come."

But administration officials hope to sell the idea in a way that will give it the look of a Central American initiative, and at the same time tie it in with Mexican undertakings of which the Lopez Portillo government is particularly proud. One is a unique Mexican-Venezuelan program of generous financing for purchases of their oil by poorer countries in the region on terms that encourage them to spend more on economic development.

Trade Questions

The United States probably will take a positive view of a second Mexican innovation: a 22-nation, Third World-oriented summit meeting scheduled for later this year and dedicated to North-South problems. Mr. Reagan reportedly will also be ready with a comprehensive new approach to the tor-

menting problem of Mexican aliens, granting amnesty to some illegally in the United States, allowing for "guest workers" and tightening up enforcement of immigration laws.

There will be at least an accommodating approach on trade. Though the problems are complex, the potential is enticing: Mexico is now the third largest U.S. trading partner after Canada and Japan, with an exploding population offering ever larger markets, and the United States needs Mexican oil.

Not all will be sweetness and light. There's no way to eliminate the negative. But there seems to be, at this beginning stage of the Reagan-Lopez Portillo relationship, a powerful disposition, born of sensible self-interest on the part of both, to accentuate the positive.

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and April, 1981, both show that over 50 percent of those questioned in an independent survey are opposed. To reject these missiles is of course official Labor Party policy.

It is time that our "leaders" came to realize that yet more deadly nuclear weapons adds to no one's security. Present overall levels are quite irrational. Anyone with the interests of humanity at heart should be reducing and not increasing existing stockpiles.

BRUCE KENT.
London.

Letters

Interferon

Daniel S. Greenberg's opinion on "The Interferon Saga" (JHT, May 20) calls for urgent remarks.

It is totally untrue that "the early tests do not support the hopes for interferon's effectiveness as an anti-cancer treatment." Experiments carried out by Yugoslav researchers and published by *The Lancet* (May 9, 1981, pp. 1025-1030), using crude human leukocyte interferon on patients with cancers of the head and neck, have led to remarkable results. Ten out of 30 patients were completely cured; in 10 others the lesions were "hardly visible" and in 5 the tumors were "significantly reduced in size." There were only three failures.

This is but one example of the possible effects of interferon, chosen at random.

It is true that, in many cases, interferon therapy has proven equal or inferior to classical chemotherapy. But it should be stressed that knowledge on interferon is, at best, at its babbling stage, that researchers have very little doses of interferon at their disposal, while as many as 20 different kinds of interferon have been recently discovered and, finally, that interferon seems to be a highly specific substance, each kind of it being probably efficient on a certain type of cancer, and on this type only.

I find it as cruel to crush the greenish hope as it is to raise premature hopes, whichever the authority that crushes or raises.

GERALD MESSADIE.
Paris.

A Rose Is a Rose...

Hopefully no future historians will unearth your account of Francois Mitterrand's inauguration (JHT, May 22) in their efforts to reconstruct the day's events. The French president most certainly

did not walk "across the Seine and up toward the Pantheon along the Boulevard Saint-Michel," despite the significance which Jonathan Kendall would like to attach to such a gesture. Rather, he rode by automobile to the Rue Soufflot, where he ascended to the Pantheon by foot. Nor did he place "small wreaths" on the tombs of Moulins and Jaures, but rather a single rose, symbol of the Socialist Party, thus demonstrating a Socialist continuity. On a day punctuated by symbols, Mr. Kendall not only got his facts wrong, but confused the symbolism as well.

JOHN GUSE.
L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

NATO Missiles

In your report on Dutch attitudes to the siting of Cruise missiles (JHT, May 29) you state that Britain has agreed to accept such missiles.

I would be grateful if you would allow me to point out whatever our present government may have agreed to, that there has been no parliamentary debate on this issue and that public opinion is by a majority against them.

Polls taken in November, 1980

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The *Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Britain's Turn: A Preview

By Wayland Young

LONDON — The British presidency of the European Community will begin on July 1 in a mood of hopeful pragmatism, according to an authoritative government source who agreed to discuss the outlook with me. The following views are his.

Now that no longer just Britain alone but also West Germany is paying a manifestly intolerable net contribution into the Community budget, the chances of the long-overdue reforms in farm pricing are improving almost daily. The same two countries are also likely to agree on some small but valuable improvements in the machinery of political cooperation. A Socialist French government is less likely to block these moves.

The improved internal climate could allow a common external policy to develop faster. The Middle East and relations with the Soviet Union will dominate the field.

There are already signs that the Reagan administration will be less likely than its predecessor to mistake attempts to "build on the Camp David agreements" for attempts to wreck them. Camp David was a great achievement, and was so recognized by all West European governments. The belief that any of them was against it was a pure delusion. But so much suspicion has arisen that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is clearly wise to drop the words "Camp David" from his everyday speech, and substitute "the peace process."

Traveling Ministers

The last two presidents of the Community's Council of Ministers, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg and Christoph A. van der Klauw of the Netherlands, have traveled greatly in the Middle East, finding out what both sides think of the 1979 Venice Declaration (another name that might now well yield to "peace process").

Mr. van der Klauw got short shrift in Israel but he certainly found out what the Arabs thought. He will report to his colleagues before leaving office later this month. The Arab governments have high hopes of the Community's ability to help solve the mess, hopes which are regarded in London as exaggerated.

Lord Carrington will probably not travel as much in the Middle East as his two predecessors at the Community helm. The Algerian government, believes things are going in the right direction, and if Europe just keeps gently pushing, that will be the most useful thing. Europe can get alongside the Palestine Liberation Organization and help it gradually to abandon the terms of its covenant and accept an Israel within the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 242, with minor adjustments.

Nobody can negotiate on the basis of his own destruction, and a new Israeli government might find such an outline acceptable. On the other hand if Menachem Begin is re-elected, the shadows lengthen.

No 'Jordan Option'

A specific European plan for a peace settlement is not impossible; but it is well understood that such a thing must contain the right idea as to how to focus assent rather than objections.

The "Jordan option" is regarded in London as nonexistent. King Hussein cannot negotiate for the Palestinians unless they ask him to, any more than President Assad could. He would sign his own death warrant if he tried. If there ever is a settlement, the Spirit of Union will have to be brought into it somehow. During its presidency the British government will do its best to keep NATO's "final decision" of December, 1979, alive and bring it to fruition: that is, Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe by 1983 and arms control talks with the Russians beginning this year. There is a certain feeling that the recent wave of public demand for one-sided disarmament is, at least in Britain, past its peak. It is at any rate a less potent force in Britain than in West Germany. The best way to bring on two-sided negotiations with the Russians would be in new SALT talks, if they will agree, and in a European disarmament conference as proposed by France.

This is now warmly endorsed in London, because of the four qualifications — "binding, verifiable, militarily significant, and applying from the Atlantic to the Urals" — attached to the proposal as "confidence-building measures." Mr. Brezhnev's acceptance of the fourth qualification is welcomed. On the other hand, his balkiness at the other three qualifications is only to be regretted, since without them the measures could hardly build more confidence than the existing ones. The idea of extending confidence-building measures to cover activities at sea is one which holds some interest, provided they are balanced between East and West.

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International Bond Prices - Week of June 4

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table of recent bond issues with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Price, and Yield. Includes entries for various international bonds like 'Austrian 10 1/2% 1981' and 'Brazilian 10% 1981'.

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM.

Large table of straight bond prices for various currencies. Columns include Amt, Security, % Mat, Price, and Yield. Lists numerous international bonds such as 'Austrian 10 1/2% 1981', 'Brazilian 10% 1981', and 'Canadian 10% 1981'.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for bonds with average lives below 5 years. Columns include Amt, Security, % Mat, Price, and Yield.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for bonds with average lives above 5 years. Columns include Amt, Security, % Mat, Price, and Yield.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table listing highest current yields for various bonds. Columns include Amt, Security, % Mat, Price, and Yield.

Table of international bond prices, including entries for 'Austrian 10 1/2% 1981', 'Brazilian 10% 1981', and 'Canadian 10% 1981'.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM straight bond prices, including entries for 'Austrian 10 1/2% 1981', 'Brazilian 10% 1981', and 'Canadian 10% 1981'.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Janita Caspari in Paris.

Table of senior executive positions with columns for POSITION, SALARY, EMPLOYER, LOCAT., QUALIFICATIONS, CONTACT, and Source. Includes roles like 'RECRUITMENT OFFICER', 'AREA-MARKETING MANAGER', and 'DIRECTEUR des VENTES'.

WestLB advertisement for Eurobonds, DM Bonds, and Schuldscheine. Includes contact information for DUSSELDORF, London, and Luxembourg offices.

U.S. Labor Movement Becoming a Soft Cry in the Business Wilderness

By William Scrin

NEW YORK — Organized labor in the United States — 20 million strong, possessed of billions of dollars, celebrating what the AFL-CIO calls the 100th anniversary of the union movement — has become an oddly quiescent giant in a wildly changing world.

Confronted with management demands for wage cuts, Washington's desire to reduce federal regulations, and what is widely described as a fundamental rewriting of labor programs that date back to the New Deal, it neither understands the work place trends nor, when it does see trends, is it able to come up with imaginative strategies to counter them. It is, a number of knowledgeable sources say, unable in the face of conservative strength to mount a united effort to save old programs or to come up with new ones.

It certainly is not the only institution in the United States undergoing a life crisis. Environmental groups, activist groups, and labor's old ally the Democratic Party — all are floundering in the newly conservative atmosphere of the nation.

But labor has been curiously docile in facing a profoundly changing economy, a dramatically different work force, fundamental changes in methods of use in the U.S. work place and the rise of political forces historically considered inimical to the union movement.

Its share of the nonfarm work force dropped to just

23.4 percent in 1978, the latest period for which figures are available. That is less than it held in 1940. In autos, rubber, steel, and railroads, workers have been forced to grant substantive concessions to management. Labor's own house is divided, and it is at odds in many cases with its traditional liberal allies. Even strikes, the union's traditional weapon, are at a low ebb. Much to the irritation of many young, activist-minded men and women within the movement, there is a dearth of aggressive, imaginative leadership.

This may be an excellent climate for business, which is able to win wage concessions, alter work rules, and do so with relatively little fear of being shut down by its workers. But it points to what a number of respected labor experts call plain weakness.

"We're walking backward into the 1980s," said Anthony Mazzocchi, director of the health and safety department of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, who is seeking the union's presidency in a closely watched race. He faults the movement for having "no program, not doing any organization, not having any vision. You don't beat a multi-national energy company by putting a couple of pickets in front of an automated factory."

"The decline of militancy in the AFL-CIO has been steady for many years," added John Lasker, a labor historian at the University of California at Los Angeles. "Even the old CIO unions have very little militancy." One rea-

son: When unemployment averages more than 7 percent, as it has been, "the pressure to collaborate with management to save jobs is enormous."

Organization of workers, now a costly effort indeed, seems to have low priority. Sam Church Jr., president of the United Mine Workers, estimates that it takes about \$70,000 in wages and administrative costs to keep one organizer in the field for a year. And there is no guarantee, of course, that the \$70,000 will pay off. According to the National Labor Relations Board, for the decade of

who teaches at Columbia University, explains that the idea is to unify unions with similar jurisdictions in larger, more rationally organized, powerful organizations. Basically, it is an attempt to bring independent unions, like the United Auto Workers, the Teamsters, and the UMW into the AFL-CIO, the central U.S. labor body. Some union people hope that the auto workers union, which is expected to rejoin the federation soon, will bring new energy.

But such jurisdictional realignments consume extensive time and energy, and do not automatically mean an attack on the more fundamental problems confronting labor. They do not necessarily increase labor's voice, grown increasingly feeble in the legislative battles fought in Washington against an increasingly popular business theme.

A theory often advanced, by many labor executives themselves, is that part of the problem confronting labor is that it finds it extremely difficult to surmount its own success.

Direct wages of \$10 or more an hour, and perhaps twice that when benefits such as health and hospitalization insurance are counted, are relatively commonplace. This, the theory holds, makes the workers members of the middle class in aspiration and perhaps in income. They have become largely conservative and often are the very people who most vigorously champion President Reagan's programs.

And if laboring people are comfortable, so too, critics say, are many labor leaders, with salaries and benefits often exceeding \$100,000 a year.

Harley Shaiken, a labor and technology specialist currently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, thinks that some labor leaders believe industrial wages are excessive, and that therefore they are not opposed to cutbacks as long as the cuts are passed off as necessary to bring U.S. wages in line with foreign wages and union leaders are not blamed.

Labor leaders deny this. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, argues that labor has throughout its history periodically sat down with management "in times of extreme risk" to work out financial problems. What New York unions did during the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s and the auto workers with Chrysler, he and others contend, are only the latest in a history of such actions going back at least to John L. Lewis.

The UAW says it achieved a remarkable breakthrough when, during the 1979 contract negotiations, the corporation agreed to place Douglas A. Fraser, the union president, on the company's board of directors in exchange for major wage concessions. Yet, Edward Gray, a UAW regional director, recently said that except for providing some information on the corporation's plans, Mr.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

NEWS ANALYSIS

the 1970s unions won just 49.6 percent of their representational elections.

Moreover, the days when labor could organize an entire industry, like autos, rubber, or steel, as one time, as it could and did in the 1930s, are past. Today, the bulk of unorganized workers are in small companies. It is estimated that 60 percent of the U.S. workforce is employed by companies with less than 100 employees. To organize such companies, even in low-paying sectors of the economy where union representation ostensibly should seem attractive, is particularly expensive and time-consuming. Rather than mounting organizational drives to bolster its sagging power, the movement is concentrating on mergers. Stanley Aronowitz, a writer and labor activist

Hormats: An Ability to Survive

Haig's Top Economic Aide Is Much in Demand After Succeeding Under Four Administrations

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON — When Eileen Ford, head of the largest U.S. modeling agency, needed help in the overseas modeling business, she called a well-known number in Washington — she wanted Bob Hormats — she wanted Bob Hormats.

He has not been a household name, but Robert D. Hormats has been at the upper reaches of power since his mid-20s. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford quickly returned his phone calls. Heads of governments send him their regards. He knows almost everybody there is to know in Washington, and they all know him.

But perhaps most unusual, Hormats, 38, has soared unscathed through numerous international economics posts in four adminis-

trations offered him a position as an undersecretary shortly after he had accepted an offer from Mr. Haig.

"It's hard to believe anyone can look that young and be so savvy and such a brilliant negotiator," another former colleague said.

Many of his current and former associates find it difficult to explain specifically what Mr. Hormats has done.

He talks to all sides on an issue and advises his bosses, usually Cabinet-level officials. (His special talent is behind-the-scenes work, negotiating, bringing together two opposite sides to a consensus.) He is sent to iron out differences in economic policy between the United States and foreign nations. He is the only U.S. official to have attended all of the international economic summits since the Ford ad-

ministration. He has had a hand in most major international trade decisions in the past decade, from the Multilateral Trade Negotiations to the Japanese auto-import discussions.

Mr. Hormats seems to have cruised from scholastic honors to powerful positions, gliding almost effortlessly since his middle-class upbringing in Baltimore, noted one observer.

He has climbed in the Himalayas and descended the depths of archaeological digs in Tanzania with the Leakeys.

Never a Star

He went from adviser to Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council at age 26 to deputy assistant secretary of state, to deputy special trade representative to his present position without falling on his face.

"For a decade he has been a high scorer on the government's international trade team, but he's never been a star."

"I'm basically non-partisan or



Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, says he is "non-partisan or bipartisan."

biartisan." Mr. Hormats said in an interview in his State Department office. "My theory about my job is I have a responsibility to provide sound advice and the sense of political considerations in a particular issue. International policy has basically been bipartisan. It is not a partisan political issue" like welfare or domestic economic policy. "You're not quite exposed to partisan political considerations."

When asked to name some of Mr. Hormats' weak points, Alan Wolff, a lawyer and former deputy U.S. trade representative, paused and said, "That takes some thought. I don't know. He's a very bright guy at age 38. There are no glaring flaws that come to mind."

Mr. Wolff added that some people have told him Mr. Hormats gives the impression that he's on their side when he's talking with them, even when he's not. "He's a good listener ... and that could give that impression," Mr. Wolff said.

"He's very nice and he listens to small-business people. Modeling is small business," said Ms. Ford, who met Mr. Hormats while working on a committee to help small businesses work abroad. "He was always in touch with me and always sensitive to the needs of our business. It was nice to know there was someone in that great bureaucracy who cared."

Mr. Hormats looks 10 years younger than he is. He is unshaven and shows no gray hair. He is more likely to be seen wearing thick tweed or herringbone suits than the uniform Washington stripe, and often pats around the office in his stocking feet.

While at Tufts University, where he received a Ph.D. from the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy, he worked in Africa and interned two summers at the State Department's Africa bureau in Washington and in Bonn. During graduate school he decided he might like to work for the State Department, he said.

It was during lunch at Tufts one day that schoolmates told Mr. Hormats about a job offer on the bulletin board, an opportunity to work for Henry Kissinger at the

A European Union That Failed

Dunlop-Pirelli, Seen as a Prototype for Europe, Doomed by Financial Imbalances, Tax Policies

By Elizabeth Bailey

LONDON — When Dunlop of Britain and Pirelli of Italy, both tire manufacturers, announced that they were going to form a union, it was seen as a symbol of the impending economic integration of Europe.

Yet the recent announcement that the two had decided to part company after 10 years of an uneasy alliance is a reminder that things do not always turn out as planned.

"We had high hopes 10 years ago that our union could lead to a full integration between the two companies," said Roy Marsh, a director of Britain's Dunlop Holdings, the holding company for Dunlop's international operations. "These original hopes were never realized," he added.

The breakup, formally announced last April, is seen by observers as a sign that the hopes of the early 1970s of widespread economic integration throughout Western Europe were overly optimistic. In 1971, when the Dunlop-Pirelli union was first announced, it was thought to be a prototype of the sort of trans-European merger that would profoundly alter the industrial picture on the continent and in Britain.

— as, indeed, with the others — the venture seemed to make a great deal of sense at the time.

"The scale of technology in the tire industry was becoming a lot more expensive, and there was growing competition from American tire manufacturers," Mr. Marsh said. "The more we looked at it, the more we thought the two companies made a good geographical fit."

In 1971, Dunlop acquired 49 percent of Pirelli's interests in Italy and the other European countries and 40 percent of the company's interests elsewhere, while Pirelli gained an equivalent interest in Dunlop. This somewhat complex arrangement was designed to be the foundation for an eventual total integration of the two businesses.

Economic Strains

Things did not quite work out as planned. "Within a year of the marriage, Italy went absolutely sick," Mr. Marsh recalled. "A year later, we had to write off our investment in Italy of \$87 million at current exchange rates. It was a fairly traumatic experience for us."

"From the early days, the balance between the two companies has been off," said Bill Seward, an analyst at the London firm of Phillips & Drew. More recently, problems in Britain strained the union. Last year, Dunlop lost almost \$45 million pretax on its British tire operations. Worldwide earnings of \$8.2 million in 1979 were turned into a \$43 million loss, while sales dropped to \$2.8 billion from \$3.2 billion.

The decision to disband was touched off by Pirelli's reluctance to invest more money in the British business. According to a statement issued by the company at the time of the announcement of the dissolution, this meant "one of the original aims of the union, the creation of a single business, is, under present circumstances, impossible to fulfill."

In addition to its problems in the British market, Dunlop been faced with a possible takeover bid. Over the last 15 months, investors in Malaysia, where Dunlop has a plantation and manufacturing plant, have been buying up shares in the company. The current stake owned by these investors is put at some 30 percent.

"We have passed the stage of being nervous about a possible takeover," Mr. Marsh said. "We have plenty of problems without looking for another one."

Modernizing Costs

Those problems — mainly the result of the recession in Britain and abroad — have affected most of Dunlop's businesses, which include industrial and consumer products and sports equipment. The real squeeze has come in the tire business, which accounts for 56 percent of worldwide sales. In Europe, tire demand fell 5 percent last year.

Right now, Dunlop is concentrating on getting its own house in order. In the last three years, Dunlop has spent more than \$102 million on modernizing its European tire business. In Britain, the work force has been cut by some 7,000 workers, to a present 5,000, over the same period. Meanwhile, U.S. competitors, including Firestone and Goodrich, have closed down some of their factories.

"Supply and demand are coming slowly into equilibrium," Mr. Marsh said. "Consequently, tire prices are likely to harden. At the moment, nobody in Europe is making any money out of tires."

In the end, the union with Pirelli turned into something of a headache. "It became essentially a management-motivation problem," said John Heron, a financial analyst with London-based W. Greenwell. "Management found that they were spending a quarter of their time on Pirelli matters. It was a very big distraction."

Hormats' political survival is a real-life example of an old Capitol Hill axiom: 'If you want to go along, you have to get along.'

trations — three Republican and one Democratic. He has been called brilliant, very bright, a whiz kid, a savvy wonderkid not only in performing his various high-level duties, but in his ability to survive in the wilds of Washington.

Early last month, he was confirmed as assistant secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, a role meant to toughen the economic arm of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Hormats is the story of political survival, a real-life example of an old Capitol Hill axiom: "If you want to go along, you have to get along."

"One of his secrets is you won't find anyone in town who can say ill about Bob Hormats," said a former colleague. "He's well-meaning, a kindly person. That's how he survives all these changes in administrations. He never makes waves. He makes no enemies."

Mr. Hormats was in such demand after the last election that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Bal-

drige offered him a position as an undersecretary shortly after he had accepted an offer from Mr. Haig.

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Air France Expected to Buy Small Airbuses

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Air France is expected to sign a letter of intent this week for the purchase of up to 50 smaller Airbus jets, officials of the airline and the consortium that makes the plane said Sunday.

Air France officials said that the airline would be the first to commit itself to the projected 150-seat A-320 Airbus, a \$25-million aircraft.

Air France President Pierre Girardet has said the airline had been looking at the planned mini-Airbus for some time and needed "up to 50."

Frank Borman, chairman of Eastern Airlines, which already has bought 60 larger Airbuses, said at the opening of the Paris air show Thursday that he was interested too.

The development of a new 150-seat medium-haul passenger jet is designed to fill an obvious need in the changing passenger airline market. Such airlines as Delta,

United and Eastern have publicly expressed the need for a fuel-efficient jet that will carry passengers relatively short distances during the 1990s and beyond.

John Wheeler, a spokesman for Boeing, said Saturday that the fuel requirements that the A-320 is expected to meet would call for a jet engine that does not yet exist.

Airbus Industrie Chairman Bernard Lathiere has said the \$1-billion A-320 program is due to be launched early next year with two versions, one of 130 seats and the other with 160.

The consortium, which includes the governments of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Spain, claims a commanding lead in the race to win airline orders of a new generation of 150-seat airliners, which are expected to go into commercial service in 1986. The consortium predicts a market for 2,400 such planes by the year 2000.

Boeing, the world's largest aircraft manufacturer, hopes to re-

spond to the A-320 challenge with its own 150-seat fuel-efficient craft.

Joseph S. Sutter, vice president for operations and development at Boeing, said the 7-7 prototype is on the drawing boards, and the company hopes to bring it out "sometime in 1987."

Both Mr. Sutter and Mr. Wheeler on Saturday had characterized the Airbus presentation of the A-320 as "premature."

"They don't really have any buyers lined up yet," Mr. Sutter said. "You wouldn't find Boeing announcing the 7-7 at the air show until we had some firm orders and commitments in hand."

Boeing officials say their version is not expected in service until 1987 or 1988. McDonnell Douglas of the United States and Fokker of the Netherlands have a joint venture for a plane known as the MD-100, but it is not due to go into service until 1986.

Mr. Sutter also said that the United States must reassess its co-

operation with the airline industry in view of international competition, with possible changes in the various costs, taxes and other policies.

"The U.S. government should acknowledge that in places like Japan and Europe governments and industry work hand in glove," he said. "Our government should recognize this."

British Jets Sold

LONDON (AP) — British Aerospace has signed a \$135 million deal with California Western for 14 of the new BAe 146 commuter jetliners, BA officials said.

Officials said California Western Saturday ordered six of the 100-seater aircraft and took an option on eight more. Deliveries begin in 1984. Last month, state-owned BA announced Air Wisconsin had ordered four of the short-haul jetliners and taken options on four others.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.P.	Q.H.R.	B.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australian dollar	2.21	2.21	111.245	47.285	2.28	1.444	124.195	33.34	3.12
Belgian franc	24.35	4.67	16.250	6.708	2.28	89.96	6.13	112.30	3.12
British pound	1.3163	1.0000	4.2303	10.95	N.G.	5.1508	72.743	42.98	14.9025
Canadian dollar	1.2988	2.3758	49.25	21.55	—	447.65	22.91	243.78	181.7
French franc	—	1.925	6.414	1.174	0.827	0.3719	0.2379	0.4492	0.7309
German mark	3.369	11.871	226.71	4.9775	21.120	14.322	244.73	78.15	—
Italian lira	2.149	1.126	84.602	37.8717	1.179	72.784	4.037	—	28.720
Japanese yen	1.9432	0.341	2.8229	0.2629	N.A.	2.218	41.242	2.278	7.919

Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australian dollar	0.452	British pound	0.756	Japanese yen	0.0073
Belgian franc	0.041	Canadian dollar	0.771	French franc	0.015
British pound	0.756	Deutsche mark	0.336	Italian lira	0.0025
Canadian dollar	0.771	French franc	0.015	Japanese yen	0.0073
Deutsche mark	0.336	Italian lira	0.0025	Japanese yen	0.0073
French franc	0.015	Japanese yen	0.0073	U.S. dollar	1.000
Italian lira	0.0025	U.S. dollar	1.000	—	—
Japanese yen	0.0073	—	—	—	—

Japan's Steel Recession to Continue To September, Nippon Chief Says

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's steel business is still in recession, despite the government's remark that the Japanese business is generally bottoming off, according to Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon Steel.

He said Saturday the steel business recession will last at least until about September. Among steel-making industries, only the vehicle and shipbuilding industries are "now in good shape," he added.

Japanese stocks of rolled steel products at the end of April rose 0.4 percent to 7.10 million metric tons from a month earlier, despite a continued cut in crude steel production.

Meanwhile a survey in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun

indicates that Japanese corporate profits are expected to recover rapidly as a whole in the second half of fiscal 1981, which ends next March, after reaching the bottom in the first half.

The survey, of 856 companies listed on Japan's eight stock exchanges, not including banks, securities houses and insurance companies, indicated an average 20.6 percent decline in profits before taxes and special items in the first half of fiscal 1981 compared with the preceding six months, a result of higher oil prices.

Profits are expected to rise 27.4 percent in the second half following steady progress of inventory adjustment in steel, chemicals and textiles.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

MAY, 1981

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US \$30,000,000

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International Bond Prices - Week of June 4

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Main table of international bond prices with columns for security, yield, price, and conversion rates. Includes sections for 'Convertible Bonds' and 'Highest Current Yields'.

OFFICIAL CALENDAR 44TH MIFED

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مكتبة الأفلام

Increased Muscle of U.S. Dollar Ends Drought on Bond Market

By William Ellington
AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — The surge of the dollar on foreign exchange markets last week helped underwriters place international dollar issues at yields well below those of competing instruments.

Four dollar issues with maturities ranging from 2 1/2 to 15 years and identical 15 1/2 percent annual coupons were well received.

IBM World Trade obtained an even lower rate with a three-year issue at par bearing 14 1/2 percent. Yet the size of the offering was doubled to \$100 million because of strong demand.

The warm reception given new issues was remarkable because investors had some higher yielding alternative investments available. For instance, the yield to the investor of prime quality bank certificates of deposit was 15 1/2 percent

for maturities of between two and five years. Three-month CDs were yielding 18.31 percent. And floating-rate notes of good quality banks were yielding 19 percent or more.

But dealers said that Swiss portfolio managers had stepped up their purchases of dollar bonds in

EUROBONDS

the hope of making profits on the U.S. currency's rising value. Dealers added that Arab investors may have shifted some funds from the pound and Deutsche marks into dollar securities.

Moreover, demand for dollar issues was reinforced by predictions that the rate of U.S. inflation will subside over the next 12 months and that short-term U.S. interest

rates may be near their peak. "If investors share our optimism, they should buy bonds soon. Some highly regarded economists see U.S. inflation in single figures by the end of this year, which would probably initiate a bond rally similar to the one seen in the first and second quarters of 1980," said Ian Kerr, an Eurobond analyst at Kidder Peabody International.

According to a syndicate source, IBM intends to swap the proceeds of its \$100-million issue into British pounds to take advantage of discrepancies in the forward foreign exchange market. By converting the proceeds into sterling and then purchasing dollars for future delivery to coincide with the interest and principal payments, IBM will effectively create a sterling debt that will cost it less than if it raised funds in the London market, bankers explained.

A representative of Salomon Brothers International, which managed the offering, declined to comment, however. "What IBM does with its funds is its business," he said.

A \$75 million, 15-year issue by Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, the French highway authority, attracted some attention. Managed by Goldman Sachs International, the French government-guaranteed issue was priced at par bearing 15 1/2 percent.

The issue is the first fixed-rate French offering in the dollar bond market since Socialist President Francois Mitterrand won the French election May 10. It is also the first offering this year with a 15-year maturity. Until now, investors have shown a reluctance purchase dollar bonds beyond 10 years because of the desire to maintain liquidity in a volatile market.

Reports of how well the issue was faring differed. Some bankers argued that demand could be artificial because French institutions might feel obliged to support it for political reasons. A banker noted that an additional co-manager was brought in at the last moment, indicating that more muscle was needed.

Nevertheless, some bankers reported good demand. The issue was quoted in the premarket at 99 1/2 offered or well within the 1 1/2 percent selling group concession.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended June 3	
(U.S. Dollars)	
International institutions	14.39 %
Industrials, long term	14.16 %
Industrials, medium term	15.11 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.88 %
French fr. medium term	16.57 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.61 %

Market Turnover		
Week Ended June 5		
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)		
Total	2,022.9	1,619.7
Codel	4,450.5	3,947.5
Eurod.		503.5

Sony's Walkman Runs Ahead of Growing Pack

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — At first the Walkman walked alone. And jogged alone. And bicycled alone. And roller-skated alone.

Now it has been joined by a stampede of competitors. Since late 1979, when Sony introduced the Walkman — a \$200 stereo cassette player to be worn on a belt or around the neck and heard through featherweight headphones — the device has become the rage of outdoor athletes and one of the fastest-growing products in audio electronics.

Akio Morita, chairman and chief executive officer of Sony, has told financial analysts that Sony shipped 550,000 units worldwide in 1980 and expects to ship more than three times that number this year. Mr. Morita predicted that the so-called personal stereo systems would become "a major trend."

The Walkman has been rapidly emulated. The booths of the recent International Summer Consumer Electronics Show in New York were filled with competing versions of the tiny cassette players bearing names such as the Walkie, the Solo, the Sportster, the Sportmate and the Hip Pocket Stereo.

Rapid Price Drop Seen

There are at least 20 marketers of such units. "We stopped counting already," said Hiro Kato, Sony vice president for consumer audio marketing.

The onslaught of competitors has caused some people in the industry to predict a rapid drop in prices and to wonder whether the whole thing might be a passing fad on the lines of the citizens band radio. "It's just like the CB boom," said Richard G. Sutton, field sales manager in Dallas for Toshiba America. "It will also go down the tubes in two years like the CB. With the Koreans and Hong Kong manufacturers in there, pretty soon you'll see them for \$29.95."

Indeed, many of the new products displayed at the show here were made in Hong Kong and will retail for \$50 to \$100, compared with \$100 to \$200 for the original products from Sony and other Japanese manufacturers.

So far, however, the player-receivers have been in such short supply that prices have generally remained firm. "We can't bring enough in," Mr. Sutton said.

Others say the personal portable stereo will be a long-lived product. Ray Gates, executive vice president of Panasonic, which markets its line under the name Stereo To Go, foresees some shaking out in the market. But he said the tiny stereo unit "is a very logical product," adding, "I don't think it's going to be a fad."

Those who agree say the customer base for personal stereo has rapidly expanded. Mark Cerasuolo, general

manager of Audiotronics, a retail outlet in Norwalk, Conn., said the key to the success of the personal stereo is its use among sedentary people — assembly-line workers, taxi drivers, toll collectors, airplane travelers and dentist patients.

The portable stereo craze actually started three or four years ago with the so-called boom boxes — those blaring behemoths that can weigh up to 30 pounds and announce their presence a block away. Those units, which cost from \$100 to more than \$600, still outsell the new mini-stereo systems. They are taking the place of the less expensive boom stereo systems, because some are miniaturized component systems, with detachable speakers, tape decks and tuners.

The key to the success of the personal stereo is said to be its use among sedentary people . . .

Competing in Other Markets

The portable stereo is expected to make rapid advances against monaural portable radios and tape players, and eventually, with the ability to record, take over some of the business and student markets as well.

Sony is not resting on the success of the Walkman. The original model, already a relatively high-priced giant at \$200 and 14 ounces, has been phased out. A new Walkman that does the same thing has been introduced for \$100. An even smaller version, the Walkman 2, priced at \$180, is only slightly larger than the cassette tape itself. Sony has also introduced an FM radio Walkman for \$90, in which the cord to the headphones doubles as the antenna. Even the headphones, already weighing about an ounce, are getting smaller. Sony has developed earphones that clip on to the ear rather than being held against the ear by a band that extends over the head.

Sony officials say they do not worry much about losing market share, because the overall market is growing. They also bank on the fact that the Walkman, a trademark, has already become something of a generic name — "just like Kleenex tissues," a spokesman said.

Italian Euroloans Abound After Signing of Jumbo

By Nick Hastings
AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — Bankers are giving a mixed response to the avalanche of Italian loans appearing in the Euromarket now that the jumbo loan for Cassa per il Mezzogiorno finally has been signed and settled.

Some market sources indicate that the quantity of credits being arranged could lead to an increase in the margins Italy is going to be able to negotiate.

Other sources, meanwhile, indicate that competition among banks is still strong enough to allow the country to maintain its present credit rating or even have it improve to 1/2 percent. One banker noted that one important factor now affecting spreads is the enthusiasm of Japanese banks to participate in the market.

One of Italy's recently negotiated loans, a \$500-million, seven-year loan for the state railway, Ferrovie dello Stato, bears an optimal spread of either 1/2 percent above Libor or a split margin of 1/4 percent above the U.S. prime rate during the first two years and 3/4 percent for the rest.

Sources cite the difference between the margin on this loan and the lower split margin of 1/2 to 3/4 percent for the earthquake loan as indicative of the fall in popularity of Italian credits. A banker noted, however, that this was not a valid comparison because of the full government guarantee supporting the earthquake loan.

Other conditions on the facility for Ferrovie include a grace period of four years and a commitment fee set at 1/4 percent for the first 90 days and 3/4 percent for the remaining 90 days of the 180-day availability period. Dillon Read Overseas is lead manager of the loan. A representative of the firm said a management group to un-

derwrite about \$50 million each was being assembled. She noted that Japanese banks are "very interested" in the deal and that it appeared likely that eventually they would take 50 percent.

Japanese bankers have also taken a big bite of the \$250-million, eight-year credit for Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, which was halted by the government earlier in the year to make way in the market for the jumbo deal.

An executive of Banco di Roma, which is heading this facility, said the credit had a margin about 1/16 point higher than the \$500-million loan negotiated by the company in December only because the loan was for foreign investment and was negotiated through ENI's Luxembourg holding company.

Another deal for the country's Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale for about \$200 million is also reported to be under way with National Westminster Bank and Fuji Bank acting as managers. Representatives of both banks refused to comment on the credit, but market sources indicate that the loan will be taking the form of a "club" deal.

Another Italian credit, for Fiat Finance, closed last week after being increased from \$200 million to \$250 million. It received a "very warm response" from the Euro-market, sources report. Terms include a seven-year maturity with a margin set at 3/4 percent above Libor throughout.

Meanwhile, syndication of a \$150-million, eight-year credit for Istituto Mobiliare Italiano has started with a management group led by Manufacturers Hanover and Bank of Tokyo. The margin has been set at 1/4 point above the U.S. prime with the whole transaction directed mainly towards U.S. regional banks.

U.S. Labor Movement Finds Influence Slipping Away

(Continued from Page 9)

Fraser's new position had given the union little advantage.

The Progressive Alliance, a confederation of union and liberal groups which Mr. Fraser formed in 1978 as a liberal alternative to the AFL-CIO, is now essentially defunct. Mr. Fraser and Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, disagreed as to how it should function. Except for a report on the flight of business and capital from cities, the alliance accomplished little.

Victor Gotbaum, the New York labor leader, said he believes that Mr. Fraser, by joining the Chrysler board, was saying, in effect, that the old adversarial relationships between labor and capital are obsolete.

For his part, Mr. Gotbaum strongly supports proposals by Felix G. Rohatyn, the New York capitalist, who argues that business, labor, and government must join together in a new social contract in which consensus would replace conflict. This, Mr. Gotbaum and Mr. Rohatyn contend, is what New York unions, the financial community, and the city did to extricate New York from its financial plight.

But it is not clear whether efforts at worker participation or at forging new relationships between

business and industry will work. John L. Lewis, who headed the United Mine Workers, for example, became a strong advocate of accommodation with management in the years following World War II. The union favored introduction of new, sophisticated mining machinery and inured money to mine operators to allow them to modernize. It participated with management on the National Coal Policy Conference, and Mr. Lewis was honored by the National Coal Association.

But in the years of this accommodation, coal employment plummeted as did the size and strength of the union. Miners remained confronted with serious job safety and health problems, and poverty continued unabated in mining areas of Appalachia.

Some critics of accommodation, such as Mr. Aronowitz and David Noble, a technology and labor specialist at Duke University, contend that a major failing of advocates, like Mr. Rohatyn, is that they gen-

erally call for substantial concessions by management. There is no demand, for example, to put new plants in urban areas or limit prices and profits, or restrict what executives are paid.

A valuable prism through which to examine labor's predicament is the jobs issue, which Mr. Mazzocchi, along with other labor observers, calls "the most important issue of our time."

Unions want to save jobs, and thus union memberships. Yet, to do so, they often must join with management, including in some cases historic enemies, to plead for company goals that often are inimical to other unions or to labor's liberal friends.

For example, expansion of the nuclear power industry is fervently endorsed by construction unions, like asbestos workers, bricklayers, electrical workers and operating engineers, and the AFL-CIO's Building-Construction Trades Department — all of whom stand to benefit from building plants.

The auto and mine workers, on the other hand, have allied themselves with environmentalists who oppose nuclear power. For the mine workers, it's a matter of nuclear taking away coal jobs. For the auto workers, it's apparently a matter of principle. But while the UAW has supported environmentalists in nuclear, it has joined the automobile industry in demands for a lessening of environmental regulations on factory and automobile emissions.

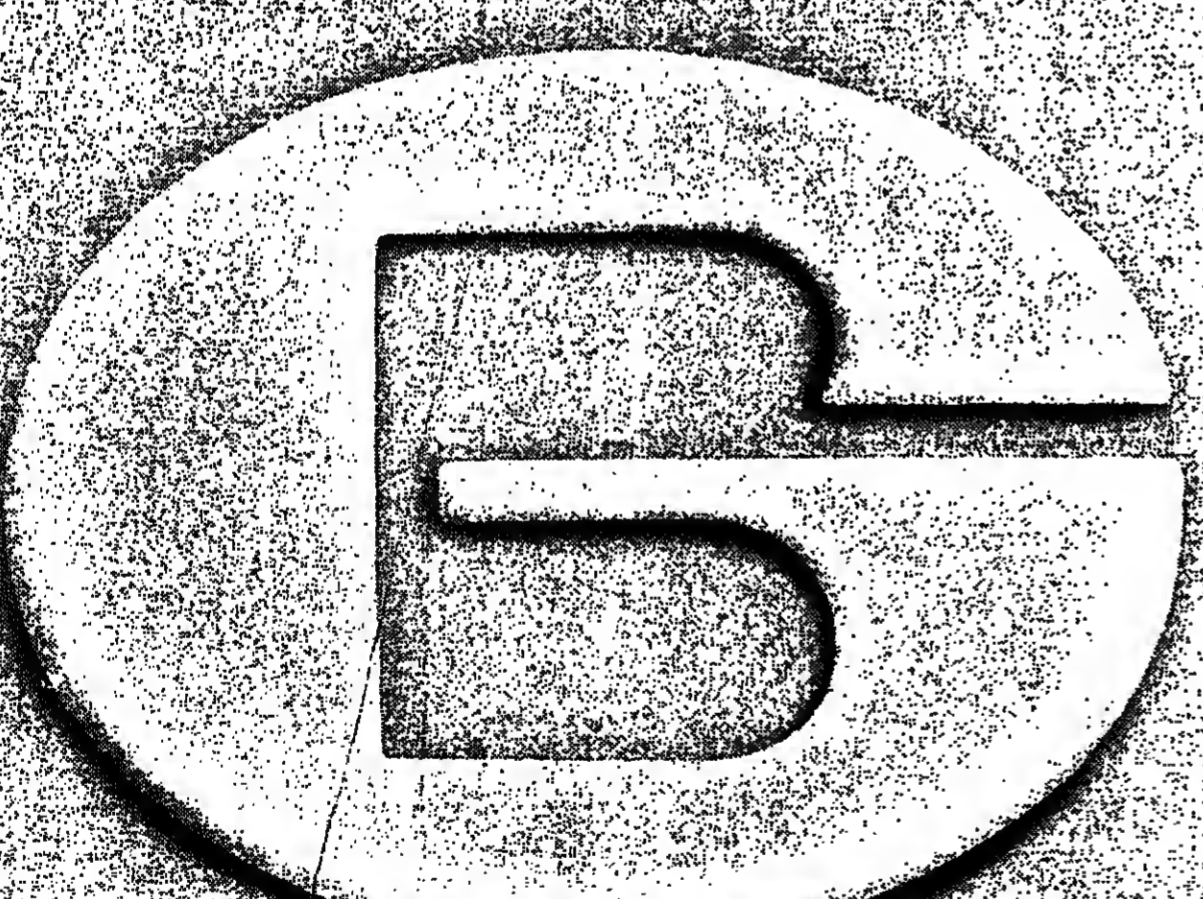
Finally, there is the problem of the "two-tier" labor movement. Sol Chaiken, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and Jerome Rosow, president of Wm. L. America Inc., charge that this phenomenon is brought about by the structure of both industry and the unions themselves.

Some sectors of the economy, like autos, the defense industry, petroleum, machine tool, and steel, are able to grant higher wage in-

creases they note. Then too, the power of such giants as the UAW, the mine workers, and the steelworkers has won relatively large wage settlements, but has not been used in aid of poorer labor brethren.

The result, according to Mr. Chaiken and Mr. Rosow, is a sizeable group of "have not" workers — in the garment, furniture, textile, hospital and farm sectors — whose wages may run up to, say, \$2 more than the minimum wage, but lag far behind those of the "have" workers, in autos, steel, or coal.

In short, labor is in disarray. "Despite all the union institutions, despite all the fancy pants speeches, the arguments, discussions and activities we engage in," Mr. Chaiken said in his recent book "A Labor Viewpoint: Another Opinion," "the only single most important responsibility that the union has is to organize the unorganized." And that purpose has been lost in the shuffle.



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U.S. \$30,000,000

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Floating Rate Notes Due 1989



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Orion Bank Limited	Saudi International Bank Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited
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Takagin International (Asia) Limited	Toyo Trust Asia Limited	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
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Over-the-Counter

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change. Lists various over-the-counter stocks.

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Nyambui Leads

Texas-El Paso To Track Title

BATON ROUGE, La. — Suleiman Nyambui, the winningest athlete in the history of NCAA track and field competition, increased his victory total to 10 Saturday night by capturing the 5,000-meter race in the outdoor championships and leading Texas-El Paso to its third consecutive title.

Friday Baseball

Morris, Tigers Shut Out Twins

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Alan Trammell broke a scoreless tie with his first home run of the season and Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter for his seventh straight victory Friday night, giving the Detroit Tigers a 2-0 decision over the Minnesota Twins.

Cubs 4, Dodgers 3

In Chicago, Ken Reitz hit a two-run double to highlight a three-run fourth inning as Chicago snapped a four-game losing streak and sent Los Angeles to its third straight defeat, 4-3.

Reds 6, Expos 3

In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion hit two home runs and Mario Soto pitched a five-hitter and struck out 10 in Cincinnati's 6-3 win over Montreal. Soto (5-6) walked six.

Braves 4, Phillies 1

In Atlanta, Braves pitchers Rick Mahler and Rick Camp combined on a nine-hitter and Rufino Linares hit a two-run homer, giving Steve Carlton his first loss, a 4-1 defeat for Philadelphia. Mahler (3-1) scattered eight hits over six innings to get the victory.

Giants 5, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, Enos Cabell smashed a two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning as San Francisco downed Pittsburgh, 5-3. Cabell's home run — his second of the year — came off reliever Enrique Romo (0-3).

Cardinals 2, Padres 1

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez singled with one out in the bottom of the 13th to drive in Jim Kaat from second and the deciding run in St. Louis' 2-1 defeat of San Diego. Kaat, who relieved in the 12th, led off the 13th by drawing a walk from John Curtis (1-3) and was sacrificed to second by Tom Herr. Garry Templeton was intentionally walked and Hernandez singled to left to drive in the winning run.

Indians 8, Mariners 1

In Seattle, pinch hitter Mike Hargrove singled in Toby Harrah with one out in the ninth to ignite a three-run outburst that gave Cleveland an 8-1 win over Seattle.

Astros 3, Mets 0

In the National League, in New York, Nolan Ryan tossed a five-hitter and struck out 10 to give Houston a 3-0 victory over the New York Mets. In posting his second shutout of the season, Ryan (5-3) recorded his 17th triumph over his former teammates and lowered his ERA to 1.39, second-best in the majors to teammate Bob Knepper.

Ryan, who already ranks third on the all-time strikeout list, moved to the top of the all-time walk list by issuing two bases on balls for a career total of 1,777 — two more than Early Wynn.

Hamsho Stops Minter In Middleweight Bout

LAS VEGAS — Mustafa Hamsho unleashed a swarming attack in the final round Saturday to pound out a 10-round split decision over Britain's Alan Minter in a middleweight elimination bout.

Hamsho, the World Boxing Council's top-ranked contender, began pressuring Minter midway through the bout. The decision set Hamsho up for a promised fight against Marvin Hagler for the undisputed world middleweight title.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, Luis Tbarra of Panama won a unanimous decision over Santos Laclar of Argentina Saturday to regain the World Boxing Association flyweight title.

Transactions

BASEBALL — Pittsburgh's John Lincecum, 21-day disabled list; recalled Mike Griffin, pitcher, from Columbus; recalled Bob Watson, first baseman; returned Bill Castro, pitcher, to Columbus. CHICAGO — Picked Francisco Barrios, pitcher, on 7-day disabled list; reactivated to June 4; recalled Dave Robinson, pitcher, from Edmondson. SEATTLE — Disabled Dave Henderson, outfielder; recalled Reggie Walker, outfielder, from Tacoma; recalled Steve Schiraldi, pitcher, from the same club; placed Ken Clay, pitcher, on the 7-day disabled list. CHICAGO — Recalled Barry Bonds, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list; recalled Ty Waller, utility infielder, from Iowa. ST. LOUIS — Traded Tony Scott, outfielder, to Houston for Jojo Abner, pitcher. FOOTBALL — Signed Ronnie Lott, defensive back, from Dallas. BASKETBALL — Washington traded Tom Owens, center, to Portland for a first-round draft choice in 1984. HOCKEY — National Hockey League — Buffalo's Robert Bowman coach and Jim Roberts assistant coach. NEW YORK RANGERS — Named Walt Tkaczuk assistant coach. ST. LOUIS — Signed Roger Beland to a two-year contract.

Rugby Tests Are Won By S. Africa, England

DURBAN, South Africa — South Africa came from behind to win, 12-10, in the second and final test match Saturday of Ireland's controversial rugby union tour. The Springboks also won the first test week, 23-15.

All South Africa's points, including the decisive drop, came from Naas Botha, who kicked a penalty and three drops in the first test since 1974 in which South Africa failed to score a try. Ireland's Kevin O'Brien got a try and Mickey Quinn kicked two penalties.

In Buenos Aires, England wound up a tour of Argentina with a 12-6 victory Saturday in the second test, after a 19-10 draw last week. England's points came from a try by Hugh Davies and a conversion and two penalties by Dusty Hare. For Argentina, Daniel Travaglini scored a try that Hugo Porta converted.

Basketball Title to Russia

PRAGUE — The Soviet Union beat Yugoslavia, 84-68, to take the European men's basketball title. Czechoslovakia finished third ahead of Spain, Italy, Israel, Poland, France, Greece, West Germany, Turkey and England.

Vladimir Finyagin (1) and Simmons' Leonard and Watson, W-Vacaville, 2, L-Lancaster, 0-5-7. Trout and Pisk, R-Edwards (7), Gossage (9) and Carter, W-Bird, 5-1-1. Trout, 1-1-1. Gossage, 1-1-1. Carter, 1-1-1. Trout, 1-1-1. Gossage, 1-1-1. Carter, 1-1-1.

Major League Baseball Line Scores

Table with columns: Team, Score, Innings. Lists scores for various MLB games.

Peete, Valentine Lead In Atlanta Golf Classic

ATLANTA (AP) — Calvin Peete, one of the few blacks on the PGA tour, and local favorite Tommy Valentine were tied for the lead at 205 going into Sunday's fourth and final round of the Atlanta Classic golf tournament.

Tom Watson and Frank Conner followed at 206, ahead of Mike Morley at 208. Jack Nicklaus, Wayne Levi and Ray Floyd, all at 209, also remained within striking distance. Isao Aoki, the first-round leader, was far back at 212.

Major League Standings

Table with columns: League, Team, W, L, Pct. Lists standings for American League, National League, and Matinal League.

Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, Last, Change. Lists various mutual funds.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns: Option, Price, Bid, Ask, Last, Change. Lists various Chicago exchange options.

Escorts & Guides

Table with columns: Agency, Location, Phone. Lists various escort and guide agencies.

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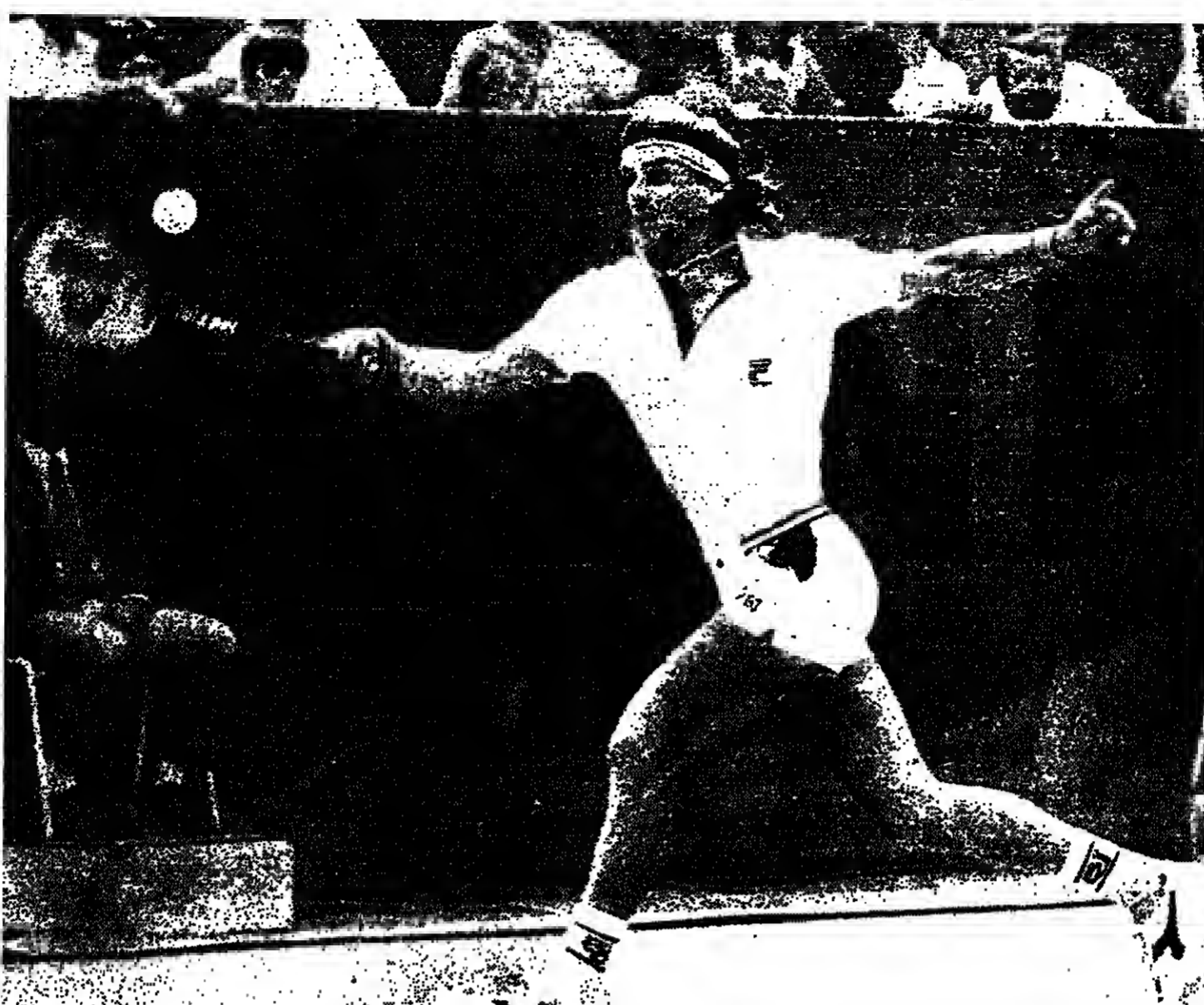
Escorts & Guides

Table with columns: Agency, Location, Phone. Lists various escort and guide agencies.

More Sports On Page 15

Table with columns: Agency, Location, Phone. Lists various sports-related agencies.

Borg Defeats Lendl for French Open Championship



Ivan Lendl (above), in his match with Bjorn Borg Sunday for the French Open championship, used some behind-the-back shotmaking while sending Borg (right) chasing returns. Borg prevailed, however, winning the final in five sets. Below right, Hana Mandlikova waved to the crowd at Roland Garros Stadium after winning the women's title against Sylvia Hanika.

Swede Is Taken Five Sets While Winning Sixth Title

By Nick Strout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bjorn Borg silenced the skeptics Sunday by becoming the first player to win the French Open tennis championship six times by defeating Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

With Sunday's victory, Borg dispelled all doubts about his health, his abilities or the effects of old age — one day after his 25th birthday.

"Even before the match I knew it would be difficult," said Borg, who had expended little energy in getting to the final, which he reached without losing one set. "I expected a very long match. Lendl is so steady in the backcourt."

If Lendl's first serve had been going where he aimed it, the result might have been different. As it happened, it was Borg who launched the winners, at least at the outset. Until he ran into trouble in the last game of the second set, Borg had missed on only seven first serves. When the match ended — 3 hours and 13 minutes after the first serve — he had delivered eight aces.

"Nothing Else to Do" Lendl, who has beaten Borg before but never on clay, said he would study videotapes of the match with the hope of transforming the defeat into a learning experience.

"I tried as hard as I could and I'm satisfied with that," he said. "When you do your best there is nothing else to do."

Borg and Lendl played similar games. Each was most comfortable at the baseline, seemingly quite content to extend the rallies and wait for his opponent to make a mistake. And in the early stages of the match the errors were plentiful on both sides.

It was perhaps out of boredom as much as anything that these two would occasionally decide to take a chance by rushing the net and going for the winner.

Both players looked nervous as the match began. The first game was filled with unforced errors and long rallies. It took eight minutes and two salvaged break points before Borg won the game. Lendl held serve to even the match but then lost eight straight points as Borg served an ace to go ahead, 2-1, and then broke serve with a forehand down the line.

Lendl later served up the sixth game to Borg after he double-faulted to establish the break point. Borg won the set — and the psychological advantage — after 32 minutes.

Asked why Borg won the set so easily, Lendl said with his usual matter-of-factness: "I was missing a lot of shots. When you do that against Borg you are back."

The Czech seemed to be in charge in the match when he established a 3-0 lead in the second set, but two games later he double-faulted on break point. Each player then held serve until Borg, trailing 4-5, was serving to save the set.

The ensuing game lasted 15 minutes and probably was the most thrilling of the match. Borg saved four break points with Lendl regaining the advantage each time until he was finally able to establish the advantage himself with a backhand volley. He lost the next point by delivering a backhand long but regained the advantage with a winning forehand.

Playing the Corners

He stayed in the match by sending some topspin in the direction of Borg's backhand — a shot that he used successfully all day — and regained the advantage with a passing shot. When he then sent a backhand volley into the net, everybody at Roland Garros seemed to know it would be a long day: it was the first time Borg had lost a set at the stadium in two years.

But Borg stormed back in the third set, first breaking Lendl in the fifth game. He undoubtedly found it easy because Lendl needed two serves on every rally of that game. Borg, in contrast, served four of his aces in the third set.

The fourth set was close until the eighth game, in which the Swede missed on four of his first serves. Lendl played the corners well and won the game on Borg's forehand into the net. It was a crucial break for Lendl because it put him on top, 5-3.

Serving for the set, Lendl sent a perfect passing shot by Borg's forehand to establish set point; he then won on a forehand return.

The fifth set was decided largely on a few key points and was not as lopsided as the 6-1 score indicated.

"The crowd was cheering for both of us because it was in my opinion a great match," said Lendl, whose Czechoslovak compatriot, Hana Mandlikova, won the women's championship Saturday. "I'm glad we satisfied the crowd. At least I hope we did."

In the doubles competition, Tanya Harford and Roselyn Fairbank, two South Africans, won the women's title by defeating the American pair of Candy Reynolds and Paula Smith, 6-1, 6-3.

In mixed doubles, a couple of 16-year-olds found the right chemistry and gave the United States its only glory as Andrea Jaeger and Jimmy Arias overcame Betty Stove and Fred McNeil, 7-6, 6-4.

First Step: Mandlikova's Feat on Clay

By Nick Strout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Hana Mandlikova, the 19-year-old Czechoslovak who Thursday became only the second player since August, 1973, to beat Chris Evert Lloyd on clay, Saturday defeated Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, in the women's final of the French Open tennis tournament.

Flanked by her parents at the postmatch news conference, the world's fifth-ranked player said: "This is the first step to being number one in the world. But the competition is very tough. I will try to do my best at Wimbledon."

Mandlikova overcame deficits of 0-2 in the first set and 0-4 in the second, sweeping six straight games in each case. The match, televised live in the home countries of both women, lacked the vigor and precision that each had displayed earlier in the tournament.

Mandlikova fell behind because she opened the match with six consecutive unforced errors. She won the set, relying heavily on the sloppiness of her 21-year-old opponent. Not until late in the second set did Mandlikova seem to be in control.

'Very Nervous'

"I was very nervous at the beginning," she said. "I was serving and I knew I had to win points because it is very hard to break Sylvia's serve."

The women had played eight

times previously, with each winning four matches. The last encounter was in March at the Avon championships in New York, when Hanika won, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1. No one would have imagined it from the way she played Saturday.

"I didn't play well at all today," she acknowledged. "Maybe I was tired mentally. Maybe I didn't concentrate as much as I should have on the important points."

Hanika saved a match point with a perfect cross-court passing shot, but moments later double-faulted to set up another match point. She lost the contest by slapping the ball into the net.

Lost Her Touch

"It was much different from the other matches," said Hanika, who, after brilliant victories earlier in the week over Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger, might have been expected to play a challenging final. "It is the first time I have been in the final of a big tournament. Maybe Hana had an advantage because she played in the final last year at Flushing Meadows."

In her previous matches Hanika had overwhelmed opponents with an aggressive serve-and-volley game and by hitting the corners with precision. Against Mandlikova she lost her magic touch.

Mandlikova caused a mild sensation here two years ago when she reached the quarterfinals at age 17, defeating Sue Barker on route. Last year she made it to the semi-

finals, where she lost to Lloyd in three sets. In September she again took Lloyd to three sets, in the final of the U.S. Open. Later that month she finally beat her American rival, on carpet in Atlanta.

Until Thursday Lloyd had won 189 of 190 matches on clay, including four French titles, losing only to Tracy Austin in the 1979 Italian Open. "Everybody tells me I can be the best player on grass, but this is clay," Mandlikova exclaimed. "And I beat Chris Evert Lloyd on clay."

Prague Homecoming

A festive homecoming undoubtedly awaits the new champion. On Monday she will play Jaeger in an exhibition series in Prague, with a crowd of 15,000 expected. The event is to include matches between Regina Marsikova and Virginia Ruzici, Ivan Lendl and Tomas Smid.

"It's very important for tennis in my country," she said, "because the men's and women's circuits don't go to Czechoslovakia. People there rarely get a chance to see me play."

After that she will play in the grass-court tournament in Eastbourne, England, to prepare for Wimbledon at the end of the month.

As Mandlikova spoke, her parents were listening but probably without understanding much of her English-language comments. She credited her father, Wilem

Mandlik, an Olympic sprinter at three sets. In September she again took Lloyd to three sets, in the final of the U.S. Open. Later that month she finally beat her American rival, on carpet in Atlanta.

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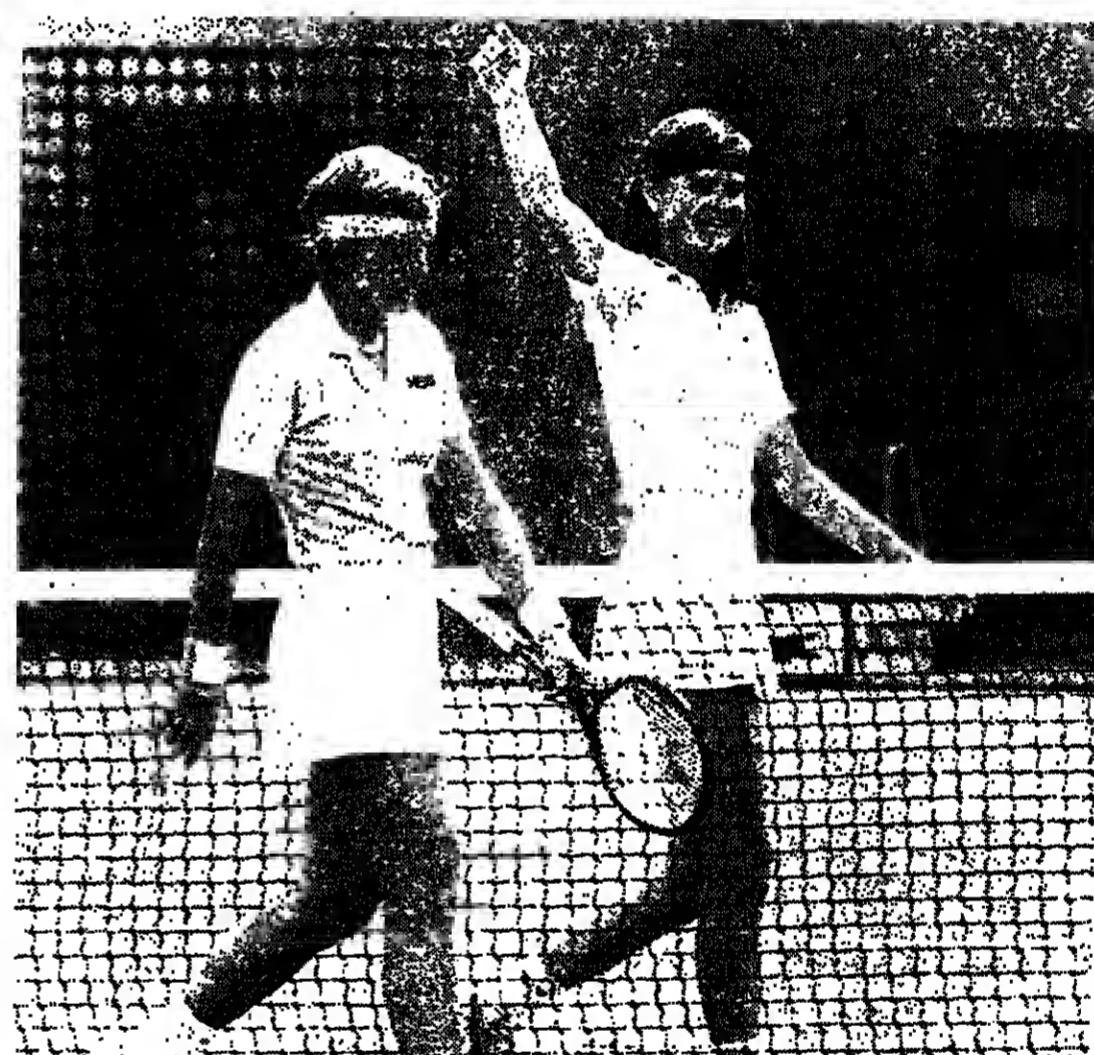
Hanika saved a match point with a perfect cross-court passing shot, but moments later double-faulted to set up another match point. She lost the contest by slapping the ball into the net.

Striver Beats Little

BECKENHAM, England (AP) — Pam Shriver won the Kentish Times women's singles tennis title Saturday with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Elizabeth Little of Australia. In the men's final, Kevin Curran of South Africa defeated New Zealand's Chris Lewis, 6-2, 6-3.

Walsh Wins Northern

MANCHESTER, England (AP) — Sharon Walsh defeated fellow Californian Rosie Casals, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, in the women's singles final of the Northern Grass Courts tournament at Manchester Saturday. Phil Dent beat Brad Drewett in an all-Australian men's final, 7-5, 6-1.



Summing Upstages Pleasant Colony in The Belmont Stakes

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

ELMONT, N.Y. — George Martens, an unheralded jockey who grew up in the shadow of Belmont Park, rode Saturday as if he owned the track. He guided Summing to a victory in the Belmont Stakes that ruined the Triple Crown aspirations of Pleasant Colony, and in the process he upstaged some of the most illustrious members of his profession.

Martens saved ground, took advantage of a slow pace and made his move at the optimal moment, opening a commanding lead as he turned for home. He took control of the Belmont before his chief rivals had begun their rallies in earnest, and he held off Highland Blade by a neck. Pleasant Colony finished another 1 1/2 lengths behind, in third place.

Summing ran the 1 1/2 miles in 2:29, very mediocre time over a fast track, and paid \$17.80, \$7.80 and \$4. Highland Blade returned \$11.40 and \$5.60, and Pleasant Colony, who had been favored at 4-to-5, paid \$2.80 to show.

'It Was a Terribly Run Race'

"Hey, he's still a good horse," said Johnny "Fat Man" Campo, the trainer who had predicted an easy Triple Crown victory for Pleasant Colony. "That's just the way it goes. He's still No. 1 in my book. The pace beat him. It was a terribly run race."

While Pleasant Colony had been winning the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, Summing was still a justifiably obscure horse. He never won a consequential stakes race until Memorial Day, when he captured the Pennsylvania Derby in a performance that could hardly be described as exceptional.

But the colt was rounding into form. Four days before the Belmont, he amazed the clockers here with a brilliantly fast mile. "I knew then that he was going to win the Belmont," trainer Luis Barrera said. With his horse in the best shape of his life, all Barrera needed was for Martens to ride the perfect race against competition like Jorge Velasquez and Jacinto Vasquez.

Nobody seemed to want the early lead. Martens had angled Summing to the rail from the outset and saved ground. As the field raced down the backstretch, the horse who had the lead, directly in front of Summing, drifted a bit wide. Martens saw his chance. Summing took the lead before he was even asked to run seriously. He was four lengths in front as he turned into the stretch with a quarter mile to go.

Bikala Takes Prix du Jockey Club

PARIS (Reuters) — Bikala, a 17-1 outsider ridden by an 18-year-old apprentice, Serge Goril, burst clear in the straight to win the Prix du Jockey Club by four lengths at Chantilly Sunday.



Summing leads Pleasant Colony down the stretch in the Belmont Stakes.

Seaver Pitches 5th Straight Win As Reds Beat Expos With 14 Hits

From Agency Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Tom Seaver, making his first start Saturday since May 24, benefited from a 14-hit attack to win his 25th game, as Cincinnati defeated Montreal 9-3.

Seaver, who was sidelined by a thigh injury, took his record to 6-1 with his fifth straight victory. He shut out the Expos for seven innings after allowing a two-run homer to Gary Carter in the first. He gave up a third run in the ninth on a triple by Tim Lincecum and a sacrifice fly by Mike Phillips.

Cincinnati scored five first-inning runs off starter Charlie Lea (4-3) and two more in both the third and fourth.

Cubs 11, Dodgers 5

In Chicago, a pinch three-run home run by Mike Tyson highlighted a six-run fourth inning against Fernando Valenzuela and helped rally the Cubs to an 11-5 triumph over Los Angeles — the Dodgers' fourth straight loss.

A crowd of 30,556 and a national television audience saw Valenzuela make his earliest departure of the season despite being given a 4-0 lead in the second inning.

Phillies 3, Braves 0

In Atlanta, George Vukovich hit a two-run pinch homer as Philadelphia beat Atlanta, 3-0. Braves starter Tommy Boggs had his ninth straight loss. Larry Christenson (2-5) and Mike Proly combined for a five-hitter.

Astros 6, Mets 2

In Houston, Jose Cruz hit a two-run homer and Denny Walling added a two-run single as Houston beat New York, 6-2.

Pirates 7, Giants 6

In Pittsburgh, John Milner hit a pinch two-run home run in a three-run sixth inning as the Pirates defeated San Francisco, 7-6. Milner's first home run of the year put

Pittsburgh ahead and gave Tim Griffin (4-3) the loss.

In the same inning, after Omar Moreno reached first on a bunt single and went to second on Tim Lincecum's single and to third on an error by left fielder Larry Hemendon, Fred Breining walked Dave Parker and Bill Madlock, scoring Murreno.

Cardinals 11, Padres 1

In St. Louis, Sixto Lezcano drove in two runs with a pair of singles and Keith Hernandez hit a grand slam homer to lead St. Louis to an 11-1 victory over San Diego.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Lezcano drove in a run in the third with his first hit of the game and added another RBI single in the fifth as the Cardinals built a 4-1 lead en route to their fourth straight victory.

A's 6, Reds 2

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Rickey Henderson had four hits, scored a run and drove in another as Oakland ended an eight-game losing streak to Boston, 6-2. Henderson's three singles and a double, in his second four-hit game of the season, led a 14-hit attack in support of winning pitcher Mike Norris (8-3).

Tigers 5, Twins 1

In Detroit, Champ Summers hit a three-run first-inning homer and pitchers Dan Petry, Dave Tobik and Kevin Saucier allowed six hits as the Tigers downed Minnesota, 5-1. Alan Trammell walked, Steve Kemp singled and both came home on Summers' second homer of the season — a drive into the upper deck in right center on a 3-1 pitch off's Pete Redfern (3-6).

Yankees 2, White Sox 0

In New York, Aurelio Rodriguez, the designated hitter in place of slumping Reggie Jackson, drove in a run in the fifth and Doug Brub

raised his record to 5-0 as New York won their sixth straight victory, a 2-0 defeat of Chicago.

Bird has not lost in the majors since August 16, 1978, and has won 12 straight since then. He went six innings, allowed six hits, walked none and struck out five. Ron Davis and Rich Gossage combined to finish, with Gossage earning his 15th save.

Rangers 4, Blue Jays 1

In Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins and Charlie Hough combined on a 10-hitter and Leon Roberts' RBI single capped a three-run first inning to lead Texas to a 4-1 victory over Toronto.

Brewers 4, Royals 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Thad Bosley, making his first start since his recall from Vancouver last Monday, collected two singles and a double and scored two runs to lift Milwaukee to a 4-2 victory over Kansas City. Pete Vuckovich scattered five hits, walked three and struck out four over seven innings to raise his record to 7-2, and Rolie Fingers picked up his 11th save.

Angels 10, Orioles 0

In Anaheim, Calif., Ken Forsch (8-3) pitched a five-hitter for his second straight shutout and Don Baylor and Bobby Grich clubbed homers in the second inning to lead the Angels in a 10-0 rout of Baltimore.

Indians 5, Mariners 3

In Seattle, pinch hitter Mike Hargrove singled in Toby Harrah with one out in the ninth, igniting a three-run burst that lifted Cleveland to a 5-3 victory over Seattle.

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Language

Speakerspeak

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "A folk hero," grumbled Tip O'Neill, speaker of the House, about Ronald Reagan. "He can dialogue with the American people. He comes on the tube so beautiful. He could sell anything."

Ordinarily, I would castigate the speaker for his participation in Linguagate: To change "engage" to "dialogue" is as bad as to "give priority" with "prioritize," a favorite locution of Mayor Ed Koch.

On top of that, Tip tripped over an adverb: "He comes on the tube so beautiful." If "beautiful" is intended to modify "comes," or "comes on," or "comes over" (the verb phrase he meant to say), it should be "beautifully."

But this week the speaker has a free pass to mangle the language in any way he wishes. ("Free pass?" Redundancy spotters, who call themselves the Squad Squad, will ask, "When is a pass out free?" OK, the speaker has a pass.)

This is because he was mistakenly derided for his use of "I hate to think in my heart that..." In a recent political harangue, I quoted the speaker's use of "think in my heart," and added that he was "using that organ in an unfamiliar way."

However, Tip's phrase has an impeccable pedigree: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7), and Matthew 9:4 quotes Jesus as asking, "Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?"

When sending those citations of previous usage, Bruce Dahlberg of Newington, Mass., suggested: "Safire, applying his mind, could do worse than to learn these time-honored texts — by heart."

That is why the speaker can dialogue as beautiful as he wants this week. I feel in my head it is only fair.

"A Perceptive Professor," sub-

headlined The Bergen Record. "Perfects the Penultimate Presidential Poll." That was nice alliteration, but the word "penultimate" was misused. In the same way, an Associated Press story last year told of "Walter Cronkite's penultimate presidential convention."

Ann Rubin, lately of Oakland, N.J., sent in these clips with the notation: "In each instance, the writers use 'penultimate' to mean ultimate or final, and not next-to-last, which is what I understand it to mean." James Montgomery, from Mandarin, Fla., echoes the complaint: "'Penultimate' is used by television newscasters when they want to emphasize how terribly ultimate something is. It's an example of what my great-aunt Madna used to call 'puttin' on airs.'"

Penultimate does not mean "real-real ultimate" or "the absolute livin' end." From the Latin *paene ultima*, or "almost the last," it is used in linguistics to denote the next-to-last syllable of a word, and more widely to mean "the one before the very end."

At Random House, dictionary editor Keith Hollman says, "If penultimate gets to sound too familiar, the next misuse would be antepenultimate, which traditionally has meant the third from the end, the one before the penultimate."

Lexicographer Stuart Flexner, a frustrated adman, adds: "I'm surprised a copywriter hasn't claimed that Mr. Cross's or Mr. Bic's product isn't the 'penultimate.'" That way lies Aunt Madna.

In Cursors!, The Washington Post's internal publication of language self-criticism, onwordman Dan Griffin pointed out a couple of recent uses of "glitzy," a recently coined adjective meaning "ostentatious" or "extravagantly showy." He speculated that the word might be the offspring of "glitter" and "ritzy."

Not even close, but give him a cigar. Fred Fish, editorial director at Merriam-Webster, says that "glitzy" is from the Yiddish *glitz*, meaning "glitter," akin to the German *glitzern*, or "glittering." Its first citation was in 1971, and the word has been gaudily gaining in use lately.

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The Moral Life of Children

"Until . . . I Started Working Abroad; I Don't Think I Realized How Hard It Is for a Lot of American Children to Get Moral Notions About This Life."

By Jane See White

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Twenty years ago, a young man took up his black doctor's bag and presented himself to the children of the troubled American South. The children talked to him and he listened.

Since then, the man has journeyed with his black bag to hear the Eskimo children, the children of migrant workers, wealthy children on secluded, tree-shaded estates, the Indian and Chicano children of the American West, the children of Appalachia's hollows.

From this labor of listening, the man wrote five books, "Children of Crisis," one million Pulitzer Prize-winning words about children and how they cope with crisis — the crises of racial strife, of poverty and rootlessness, of wealth, of social isolation and much more.

Now that it's finished, Robert Coles, the man with the black doctor's bag, a distinguished Harvard child psychiatrist, has reached a conclusion: For 20 years he missed the point.

Through all those years, he says, he did not see what he calls the Central Riddle in children's lives. Not seeing it, he sought no answer.

"The one thing that I haven't gone into was probably the most important single thing that I've heard," Coles said. "I ignored it because I wasn't trained to pay attention to it."

First Encounter Robert Coles first met his Central Riddle in 1960 in the person of Ruby Bridges. In that year, when she was 6 years old, Ruby was the first and only black child to enter a white New Orleans public school.

When Ruby arrived, the white pupils and their parents began a boycott that lasted nearly a year. Flanked by federal marshals, Ruby walked into the empty school every day through vicious mobs who wished her dead rather than enrolled in "their" school — and they said so.

One day Ruby remarked to Coles, the kind man with the doctor's bag, that she felt sorry for those angry, unhappy people. She prayed for her hecklers, she said, every night.

Coles knew that behind "her pietistic awe" and her quick smiles . . . one would find a terror-struck black child, just barely in control of herself — or so I thought.

He came to believe that he was wrong. It was possible for a child of poverty, a child whose parents could neither read nor write, to reach into her heart and find the "moral stamina" to face a year-long, daily ordeal with grace and courage. Ruby Bridges, a child of 6, was a moral being.

Such a phenomenon did not occur to Coles in 1960. It does now. That leaves Coles seeking answers to the riddle he didn't recognize then, his Central Riddle.

What do America's children believe in? What are their answers to the universal questions that all children ask, questions like why am I here, anyway, and what am I willing to live for?

Coles said he realized now that many of the children of crisis, whose musings and dreams and drawings he studied for 20 years, had found their answers to those questions.

He recalled, for instance, the Southern "redneck" youth who faced down a gang of white toughs who had cornered a black boy in school. Later the boy told Coles that "something in me just drew the line."

"A lot of the kids I tried to comprehend . . . psychologically or sociologically, which was the fashionable way of comprehending people, were in fact demonstrating moral behavior," Coles said. "I think in retrospect that's what I've been studying for 20 years — the moral life of children."

All this came into focus for Coles during four years in Northern Ireland listening to children whose lives are distorted by religious warfare. He was stunned by the "passionate" convictions of Belfast's children, both Catholic and Protestant.

He talks of children who know death, but are prepared to die for their convictions. Coles described Cathy, a Catholic 9-year-old who told a British soldier he could point his gun, could, indeed, pull the trigger, but in the end Britain would lose Northern Ireland because "we are right and you are wrong."

He is the author of books about the poet William Carlos Williams — a friend, when Coles was a student — about the Southern novelist Walker Percy and about Daniel Berrigan, whom Coles sheltered for a time when the rebel priest was underground.

In Atlanta during the '60s, when he was studying the South's children, Coles was also known to be the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's "resident shrink." His book "Still Hungry in America" helped provoke the food stamp program.

30 Books in Print There are currently some 30 Coles books in print, some of them co-authored with his wife, Jane. Coles commutes to the children he studied from suburban Boston and his own three boys.

Coles looks the way the troubled adolescent of "Catcher in the Rye," Holden Caulfield, might have looked at age 52: He is trim, almost gaunt. His black hair is cropped short. He wears rumpled gray corduroy trousers with a crewneck sweater and a bulky green down jacket. The voice is troubled, insistent, rather high and nasal.

The voice says Coles wants to know more: "I come back to this country and I say, 'Maybe I missed something.' So I keep checking back . . . trying to find out, what do these young people think? What do they really believe in, if anything, or if anything apart from themselves and their futures, their social and economic futures?"

"If that's all they believe in, fine. But I think I ought to find out. I think we ought to find that out about ourselves."

Intensity of Conviction Coles is also studying children in Brazil and South Africa. There, too, he says he sees an intensity of conviction among children that he hasn't often observed among America's young.

"It may be a morality that I find distasteful or even oppressive, but it is a kind of powerful moral notion that contrasts with what we don't have here. Until I left the country and started working abroad, I don't think I realized how hard it is for a lot of American children to get moral notions about this life."

Coles' preoccupation with morality is something that his Harvard students have noticed. One Coles class, titled "Social and Moral Inquiry," was nicknamed "Guilt 33." Another examines "The Literature of Christian Reflection."

"There's a tendency to get tired of his moralizing, but nobody around here moralizes enough," shrugged Pat Rose, a sophomore from Flint, Mich., after a Coles lecture on Robert Frost and Emily Dickinson. A child psychiatrist teaching Frost and Dickinson? The gentle man with a black

PEOPLE: Kennedy's at White House

For one brief moment, the Kennedy clan was center stage at the White House again, gathering in the Rose Garden as President Reagan presented a special congressional medal to Ebel Kennedy in memory of her husband, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated 13 years ago. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said of his brother, "Accepting this medal in his memory, I would say again what I said when we took leave of him: 'He was a good and decent man who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it.'"

Reagan struck a similar note: "He aroused the comfortable. He exposed the corrupt, remembered the forgotten, inspired his countrymen and renewed and enriched the American conscience." There was a slightly sour note when Reagan gave the 13-ounce gold medal, bearing Robert Kennedy's likeness, to Ebel Kennedy. "Mrs. Kennedy," Reagan said, "this medal has been waiting patiently to be presented. He apparently was referring to President Jimmy Carter's not having presented the medal, which was struck last summer. 'We prodded the Carter people several times about it.' Alan J. Goldhamer, deputy director of the U.S. Mint, said when told of Reagan's remark: 'He said medals usually are handed out no later than three months after being struck.'"

The 30-hour hijacking of a Turkish Airlines jet last month spawned a friendship between a Japanese couple that "might end in marriage." An Istanbul newspaper quoted the two as saying, "The daily Turkish hijackers who took control of the plane forced the passengers to sit together according to nationality. Yoshikazu Sudo, an engineer, ended up in the seat next to Sachiko Takayasu. 'Mutual sympathy and friendship just happened,' the newspaper quoted Takayasu as saying. 'We like each other and we have unforgettable memories of the hijack. Now we are happy together. Although we have not yet decided, our friendship might end in marriage.' The ages of the couple were not reported."

"Avoiding cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs gave me the energy to do the things I wanted to do in this world," the syndicated columnist Ann Landers told graduates of the

Eagle Brook prep school in Deerfield, Mass. The advice columnist said she "wanted to accomplish something in life, and I figured my chances were better if I was not spaced out on drugs or alcohol. I was 15 when I decided I would never smoke or drink." Among the graduates was Landers' grandson, Adams Coleman, and in the audience were his parents — Landers' daughter, Margo, and son-in-law, Ken Howard, star of the television series "The White Shadow."

A brassiere, strapless gown and gloves worn by Marilyn Monroe go on sale Wednesday at Sotheby's auction house in London. Sotheby's said the actress, who died of an overdose of sleeping pills in 1962, left the pink mesh bra during a visit to Madame de Rochelle's dress salon in London's Soho district. Monroe left the cream-colored chiffon gown with the dressmaker for alterations but never picked it up. The clothes will be included in a sale of European and Oriental costumes and textiles dating from 1600 to 1980.

G. Gordon Liddy has a new job protecting corporations and businessmen from the eavesdropping techniques that sent him to prison for four years after Watergate. Liddy, who was convicted of espionage, burglary and wiretapping in the scandal that drove Richard M. Nixon from the White House, is a consultant for G. Gordon Liddy Associates Inc. in Niles, Ill., a Chicago suburb. The firm sweeps board rooms for surveillance devices, checks executives' children's phones for tapping and otherwise protects business leaders and celebrities. "We find that an awful lot of the executives are very much concerned with their personal security," Liddy said. "It's an anti-terrorist thing." The firm is licensed in Illinois, Nevada, New York and the District of Columbia, and is expected to be licensed in Texas, Florida and the most populous states before the end of the year. Thomas E. Ferraro, company president and partner, said he thought of the idea while reading Liddy's autobiography, "Will." "I thought Mr. Liddy possibly would be interested in forming a company and lending his name to it. After many meetings . . . we finally came to an agreement." Ferraro said Liddy "is not active in [the company's] everyday affairs and is not an officer of the company."

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